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A newe booke

containing the arte of ryding, and breakinge greate Horses, together with the shapes and Figures, of many and diuers kyndes of Bittes, mete to serue diuers mouthes. Very necessary for all Gentlemen, Souldyours, Seruingmen, and for any man that delighteth in a horse.

(:)

¶ To the right honorable and hys verye good lorde, the L. Roberte Dudley, Knight of the honorable order of the garter, & master of the Queenes highnes horses, and one of her Maiesties moste honorable pryuy counsayl Thomas Blundeuill, wisheth perfect felicitie.

IT is now (my singuler good Lorde) almooste two yeares sithence I determinedw̄ my self, to haue translated into our vulgare tounge, the foure bookes of Gryson, intreatinge in the Italion tunge, of the arte of ryding, & breaking great horses, and to haue geuē the same vnto your L. as M. Secretarye Cycell can well testifie. Who I thanke him of hys goodnes vouchesaued too peruse my firste draught, and misliked not thesame. But after I had translated twoo bookes thereof, and sawe to what inconueniēce I was boūd: hauing to folow so doubtful phrases, and maners of speaking, and so confuse an order of writing, as in my iudgemēt he vseth, (being in dede a farre better doer, then a writer) by meanes wherof he is constrayned too make many repiticions of one thinge. And to vse more woordes then nede: I could not satisfie my

my selfe therwith. And therfore leauinge of ỳ enterprice, I soughte howe to bringe so good a matter as that is, into a better forme, and order if it might be. And thereby too make it the playner and also the briefer. In whiche my doinges I trust, if Gryson hym self were liuing, I shoulde not offende hym at all.

For sithe it was his intente too make other men partakers of his excellente knowledge in this arte, so necessary to be learned, and therfore of right to be published: it wolde not greue him then, to haue his meanig so playnely expressed in an other tũg, as the readers might easely vnderstande thesame. Whiche whether I haue so done or not. I referre that to your L. iudgement, who hath no smal skil not onely in bothe tunges, but also in ỳ arte self, wherin your L. is a chief master, aswell by knowledge as also by office. And therfore moste mete to be bothe iudge, and patrone of this booke. Whiche if it shall please youre L. to receyue with a willing hande, & seeme to allowe my doinge therin, by encouraging the esquires and ryders of the stable, in breaking the Queenes Ma. horses, sometimes to folow thinstructions therof (and the rather for that olde Alexãder their first master, was him self as I vnderstãd, sometime Grysones scholler) and so gyue an example to al others in like maner to folowe thesame: And specially now whilest the Queenes Ma. hathe so graciously prouided for the breding & keping

of

of great horſes, which no doubt ſhould be to the greate profitinge of this oure common weale. In the moſte partes whereof partelye for lacke of arte, & partly for lacke of exercise. Chiualry is ſore decayed. I ſhal not only think my labour wel beſtowed: but alſo to haue receyued the greateſt reward that I coulde, poſſible wiſhe or deſire. Yea, and ſhalbe encouraged thereby, tattempte hereafter ſome other thing of more waight. Wherin I mai ſhew my ſelf thankeful to your L. for ſo courteouſly accepting this my labour & good wil. Whiche is & ſhalbe alwaies bent to do your L. ſuche poore ſeruice as I can.

A Chapter to the reader, touching the order obſerued in thys booke, very neceſſary to bee redde and well conſydered before he enetr anye further.

Endeuoring my ſelf gentle reader for youre better vnderſtanding to reduce Gryſones booke whiche in the Italion tounge doeth intreate of the arte of rydinge, and of breakinge great horſes into a more briefe, and compendious waye of teaching, then he to my iudgement hath therin obſerued: I ſought firſte to what ende ſuch labour was chiefly to be employed vpō great horſes. And I foūd ẏ either it was to make thē horſes of ſeruice, or els horſes of pleaſure, called Stirrers. Then I conſidered

what thinges were incidēt to an horse of ser uice, & what to a horse of pleasur, or Stirrer. And of those things which were cōmō to thē both, & which were but appertaining to eche one particulerly. And first I founde that to a horse of seruice belōged these chicke pointes here folowing. That is to say to trot clean & lustely, to stoppe lightly, to turn on both hā des redely, to gallop strongly, to manegge w̄ single turn surely, & last of all to passe a car rer swiftely. And in all his doings frō the be ginning to thēding, to reane well & to beare his head stedely. All which things are also cō mon to the stirrer, But then it is requisith ỹ the stirrer besydes all this, learn to bounde a lofte with all foure, & to yarke withall, too gallop the gallop gallyard, to fetche the Ca priole, to daunce the Corzuetti, and suche like kind of saults. But yet this sufficed not, one les I mighte also knowe the nigheſt meanes for a horse to attayn to these feats, and what order was therin to be obserued, which whi lest I sought, behold the ryders office wholy discouered, wherby I might well perceyue ỹ oneles the rydor were firste instructed in all those things ỹ apperteined vnto his office: ỹ horse could neuer be wel broken. Wherefore mynding to cōprehēde all things in iii, bokes I thought it most mete to begin w̄ the ryder in teaching him first howe to knowe a good horse, & apt to be taught, aswel by his coulor & marks, as shape, to thintent he bestow not his labor vpō a Jade or Royle. Then how to

tame him, & to make him so gētle as he may suffer to be reden. After ẏ how to sit him & to behaue him self in ẏ point like a horseman. Thē I procede further, declaring the iii. chief points, wherin the perfectiō of a horsemā cōsisteth. That is to sai in knowīg how to help to correct, & to cherish his horse, & wᵗ what instrumēts, & generally how & whē, to vse thē, & so I ende ẏ first booke. That done I come to ẏ horses lessons, whiche he hath to learne for his part, declaringe what order is to bee kept therin: to which soeuer of these ii. endes beforesaid, he be brokē. And to euery lesson I ioyne such helps & correctiōs, as are meete to be vsed for redresse of such faults, as most cōmōly chaūce therin: which faults for ẏ most part I cal errors, making a distinctiō betwen errors & vices, attributing errors, to the lack of knowledge & vices to nature, or euill custome. As these be vices to be restif, to be rāmege, to lye down in the water, to be skittish which for distinction sake I do otherwise cal general faults, because thei may chaūce in enery lessō. Of ẏ most part, of which faults I do intreat seuerally in the thirdbooke, declaring therwᵗ the correctiōs of thesame. For otherwise I shuld be driuē to make many digressions, & to interrupte the teanour of my talke, which I loue not to do. And I say here of ẏ most part, because there be som vices so perticuler & so incidēt to certain of the horses lessons as I am forced to mēgle ẏ correctiō of

thesame, euen amõgst the errers, as occasion requireth, & yet therby no order broke at all, as any mã of iudgemẽt, I am sure wil easly confesse. Then the horse beinge throughlye broken in all pointes, meete for him too learne: bee he horse of seruice or ryzer. I finallye teache you howe to ryde hym to the best, shewe before a prince. And there endeth the second booke. In ỳ third booke I intreate onely of the corrections of the generall vices aforesaid, and of the diuersitie of bits, and to what purpose euery one serueth. The order of all, which three bookes shall more playnelye appeare vnto you, by the contẽts of ỳ chapiters hereafter folowing. And though Grysõ semeth to vse the like order, ỳ I do in ỳ very beginning: yet he doth not cõtinew thesame but immediatly maketh so many digressiõs, & interlaceth so many and diuers maters together, as were ynough to confound the memory of a very discrete reader. And yet Gryson not to be blamed, for not obseruing that order or Methode in writig, which perhaps he neuer had learned: But rather much to be praised & cõmẽded of al mẽ for vtterig in the best maner he could ỳ his assured knowledge which he had gottẽ w̃ great labour, & contynual exercising him self in ryding ỳ space of xl. years & aboue. Of which knowlege what lacke we Inglishmen haue had, and specially haue at his present is best seene at a musster, when the Quenes Maiesty hath nede of hors

and

& horsemen, where oftimes you shal see some that sit on their horses like wind shakē redes handling their hāds & legs like weauors. Or if the horsemē be good, then the horse for hys parte shal be so euel brokē, as whē he is spurred to go forward, he wil go backward. And whē his ryder wold haue him to turn on the right hande he will turne cleane contrary. And when he shoulde stoppe, he will arme him selfe and runne away, or els stoppe sooner then his rider woulde haue him, or vse such like toyes. For redresse of which faultes both in mā and beast this booke is chiefly set forth with the rules whereof if youth at lacke knowledge shall vouchsafe to acquainte your selfs, not only by reading, but also by exercise of ridinge, I doubt not but by your spedye profiting therein, you shall haue iust occasion to be thankefull, bothe to Grison for the first inuention of the matter, and also to me for disposing & reducinge the same into a playne forme and order of teachinge. And you shall haue very good cause also to be thankful vnto my deare frende M. John Astely M. of the Queenes Maiesties Jewell house. By whose daily practising of the rules of Grison his booke, I sawe him without ỹ helpe of any other teacher, bring two of his horses, and specially that whiche he calleth his Balle, vnto such perfection as I beleue few gentilmen in this realme haue the lyke. Which euident proofe together wᵗ hys

his encouraging me vnto it, made me ỹ more willing to take the matter in hand. In hope that other men woulde with like diligence vse the like exercise, wishing all gentelmen lacking his qualities, to be his like in dede. And that not only in this exercise, but also in many other his vertuous exercises, as well of minde as of body. To thintent they may deserue as he doth, the loue, fauour, and commendacion of all men. Whereof I haue no doubt at all, because I my selfe do knowe a number of yonge gentlemen that bee geuen in these oure dayes, to suche ciuill, and commendable exercises, (as god geuing them grace to continue therin) in time to come they wilbe no small ornamente vnto this realme. Which I pray god to graunt, and there I end biddinge you well to fare.

A Table declaring the contentes of theſe three bookes folowing, the firſt booke entreateth of the riders office, and is deuided into theſe Chapters.

Of the couloures of horſes, and which be the beſt. Cap. i.

Which horſes be well marked and which be not. Cap. ii.

What ſhape a good horſe ought to haue. Cap. iii.

Howe to tame a wilde horſe or colte, at what age, howe to make him come to a blocke, and what kynd of bridle, or rather halter, and ſadle you ſhall firſt put vpon him. Cap. iiii.

What the rider ought to doe before he take his horſebacke, and beinge mounted, howe he ought to ſit in his ſadle. Cap. v

Of the three chiefe pointes wherin conſiſteth the perfection of a horſeman and how manye kindes of helpes & corrections there be. Ca. vi.

To what ende ſuche helpes and corrections ſerue. Cap. vii.

Of the voyce, of the tunge, and ſounde of the lyppes. Cap. viii.

Of the rod. Cap. ix

Of

Of the bridle and reanes. Cap. v.

Of the Caulfes of the legges, and of the heles. Cap. vi.

Of the ſtirruppe. Cap. vii.

Of the Spurre. Cap. viii.

Of the muſroll and the martingale. Cap. viiii.

The ſeconde booke entreateth of the horſes leſſons, and is deuided into theſe Chapters.

Of the horſes leſſons and order therof in generall. Cap. i.

Of treadinge the ringe, and to what ende it ſerueth Cap. ii.

The helpes and corrections mete to be vſed whileſt he treadeth the ringes. Cap. iii.

Of ſtoppinge. Cap. iiii.

Of going backe, and wherto it ſerueth, and how you ſhall teache your horſe to dos it. Cap. v.

Of aduaunceinge before, whereto it serueth, and how, where and when you shal teach him to do it. Cap. vi.

Corrections to be vsed when youre horse aduaunceth to highe, and out of order, or when you would not haue him. Cap. vii.

How to make him yarke & to be light behind Cap. viii.

How to teache your horse to tourne redely on both handes. Cap. ix.

How to correct your horse whē he is harder to turne on the one side then on the other. Cap. x

Fiue other corrections for the same fault.

Of the whole turnes and double turnes, how and when to teach your horse t make them. Cap. xvii.

Helpes and corrections mete to be vsed for the mending of such errours as most commōly do hap, in making the double turnes. Cap. xviii.

Of the chambetta, what it is, whereto it serueth, and how you shall teach youre horse to do it. Cap xix.

Of

The Table.

Of maneging and how manye kindes of maneges there be. Cap. xx.

Thorder of maneging with haulfe rest, hole rest, and without rest, all three with the single turne. Cap. xxi.

Of maneging with double turnes. Cap. xxii.

Of the helpes and corrections which are mete to be vsed for redresse of such errours and faultes, as commonly chaunce in maneging. Cap. xxiii.

How and when to teach your horse to passe a carere. Cap. xxiiii

Of thorder of leaping and boundinge a lofte, and how and when you shal teach your horse to leape and yarke withall, and also to gallop the gallop galyard. Cap. xxv.

How you shall teache your horse to keache the capriole and to daunce the Corsetti, and also to go sidelling either with his whole body or with his rompe only. Ca. xxvi.

How to ride a horse to the best shewe before a Prince, and where best standing is for him to see. Cap. xxvii.

The

The thirde booke entreateth of the corrections and vices of the diuersitie of bittes, and is deuided into these Chapters following.

Of the corrections of vices ingenerall. Cap. i.

Of the vyces of the heade and necke, and first how to correct your horse when he beareth his head or necke awry. Cap. ii.

Howe to correct youre horse when he beareth not right the lower part of his heade, called of the Italions Mustacchio, and maye be called of vs the mosel, which comprehendeth both nose and mouth. Cap. iii.

Certaine causes why it is better for a horse to beare his heade vnder then right out, or to cast it vppe aloft. And then how to correct him if he will not bring in his head & reane as he ought to doe. Cap. iiii.

Howe to correct youre horse when he ducketh downe his heade, and beareth to lowe. Cap. v.

Howe to correct that horse whiche doeth ouerreach in his goynge, that is to saye, doth smite his forefeete with his hinder feete. Cap. vi.

How

How to correct that horse whiche when he is chastised for anye fault with the spur, vseth to shake his head or eares, also to know howe by the mouing of his eares, when he is malitiously disposed, and howe to correcte him for the same. Cap. vii.

How to correct your horse when he neigheth, intendinge to strike with his heles, or to doe some shrewdnes beinge in the company of other horses. Cap. viii.

Of restifnes, of the kindes and causes therof. Cap. ix.

Remedies against restifnes proceedinge of vile courage. Cap. x.

Remedies against restifnes proceding of stubbornes and stout courage. Cap. xi.

Other corrections to be vsed against restifnes when the ryder lacketh art, and knoweth not by order of ridynge, how to get the mastery of his horse, and to make him to know his fault. Cap. xii.

Of the contrary vice vnto restifnes, which is to runne awaye, of the causes thereof, and how to correct the same. Cap. xiii.

Howe

How to correct that horſe that will reare right vp when he is corrected for anye fault, with a ſticke vpon the head. Cap. xliii.

How to correct that horſe that will fall downe to the grounde, when he is a litle wery or prouoked to do any thinge whiche he woulde not willingly do. Cap. xlv.

Howe to correcte that horſe, which paſſinge throughe anye water, will lye downe in the ſame, and what is the cauſe of ſuch vice. Cap. xlvi.

How to correct that horſe whiche is ſkittiſh or fearfull, and wyll ſtarte at euerye thinge, and wherof ſuch vice proceedeth. Cap. xlvii.

Howe to embolden your horſe, and to make him hardy againſt other horſes. Cap. xlviii.

How to make your horſe to abide both ſtaffe, ſwoorde, great noyſe, gunſhotte, or anye other thing. Cap. xlix.

Of the vyces of the mouth, and cauſes thereof in generall. Cap. xx.

Howe to correcte that horſe which will eyther

drawe vp the byt with his tunge, or defend the same with his nether lippe. Cap. xxi.

Howe to correct that horse which will mow or wry with his mouth, and the causes wherof such vice doth procede. Cap. xxii.

Of the kyndes of bittes together wyth their names, and partes belonging to the same. Cap. xxiii.

Of the chekes and eyes of byttes, and also of the kirble and how they ought to be made. Cap. xxiiii.

Of cloffe byttes, for what mouthes they are most mete, and also what vices they doe correct. Cap. xxv.

Of open bittes in generall. Cap. xxvi.

Of broken portes and vpset mouthes, howe they ought to be made, and what vices they do correct. Cap. xxvii.

Of whole portes, how they ought to be made, and what vices they do correct. Cap. xxviii.

Of whole portes with trenches aboue, howe they ought to be made, and for what mouthes they are most mete. Cap. xxix.

Examples

Examples recyted by Gryson aſwell in his preface, as in the latter end of his booke, not only commendinge the aptnes of a horſe to learne, his ſtout courage, and longe continuaunce in his goodnes, but alſo the worthines of the art it ſelfe; whereunto is alſo adioyned who firſte founde out riding, and who inuented the bittes, and who firſt vſed the ſeruice of horſes in the fielde.

Aptnes to learne.

THere is a city within the kingdome of Naples called Sibarye, in the which ſomtime horſes did learne to daunce at the ſound of a Simphan.

Stout courage.

ALexander the greate, had a horſe called Bucephalus, whiche beinge decked in royall ornamentes, would ſuffer no man to ride on him but king Alexander him ſelfe. Which horſe beinge ſore hurt at the taking of Thebes, would not ſuf-

fer

ser Alexander to leaue his back, for to mount vpon any other. Such was both his courage, and also loue towardes his maister, who did not forget to recompence the same. For when the horse dyed, the king caused him to be solemply buried: and for a perpetuall memory therof, buylded euen there, in steade of a sepulchre, a kayrs city, and named it after the horses name, Bucephalia. Iulius Cesar also had a horse whiche would suffer no man to take his backe but Cesar him selfe.

Longe continuaunce.

KYnge Charles the viii. departing out of Italy only w̄ v. C. horsmen, encoū tered the duke of Millan, being vnited with the Venetians, with Ferara & with Mantua. And vntil he came vnto Furnouo, he knew none otherwise but ẏ he was so strong as his enemies, which were in al a M. v. C. horsemen, wherof though the kynge was aduertised, and therwith hard all men say, it was mete to gyue place, and too saue him selfe: Yet he trusting in the great knowledge & valiātnes of hys horsemen, & specially of his generall called Il Signior Giouanni Giacomo Frulzi, a gentleman of Millan wolde not so do, but said: he wold through whatsoeuer became of it. And therfore hauing sent before his carriage (ẏ spoyle wherof brought many of the gredy Italyons into disorder) he him selfe being mounted vpō a great blacke Spanishe

niſhe hoꝛſe, which had but one eye, and was xviiii. yeares old, wᵗ his hand folowed immediatly after, & gaue the onſet: Whereas both he & the hoꝛſe did ſo valiantly, as that in conflict, there were ſlain & taken on the contrary part. xvii. of the chiefeſt conductiers. Wherby his enemies being diſcomfited, he quietly from thence paſſed on in his iourney. And the kyng would afterwarde many tymes ſaye, ỹ the valyant coꝛage of his hoꝛſe, was the occaſion of that victoꝛy. Which hoꝛſe after that he came vnto the cytye of Molina, beſides the he was ns moꝛe traueled, but wel fed, & tenderly kepte, ſo long as he lyued: he was alſo ſolemplye buryed when he dyed, by the appointemente of the Ladye of Burbon, ſyſter vnto the kynge.

Another example of continuaunce.

When the great Capitain came to the eꝛploite of the kyngdome of Naples (the campe lyeng then at Cerignola) it chaunced ỹ whilſt the Viceroy of Fraunce, being ther with many barõs, pꝛepared him ſelf to fight with the Spanyards. The nexte day folowinge, there came a knyghte of Naples called Il Signior Giaconi Guindazzo who not hauinge his hoꝛſes there, went to the Signior Troiano Carracciolo, pꝛince of Melfe, pꝛayng him to lend him a hoꝛſe, only to ſerue in the field that day. To whom the pꝛince, being of his owꝛn nature very curteous, & liberal withal,

gaue

gaue him leue to go into his stable, & to take his choyse of all the horses there. Wherupon the sayde Iacomo went thither: And hauinge vewd them al, he chose out a great bay horse, which lately came frō the couering of mares, & was. xxvii. yeares old. And though ỳ prince perswaded him to take a yonger horse, yet he being expert in ỳ facultye, & knowing which horses were best in dede, wold not so do: neither was he deceiued in his choyse. For the battel being sought the nert day, ỳ horse did his part notably wel. In so much, as though he were sore hurt, & had many greuous woūdes: yet he wold neuer geue ouer, but contynued to the ende, & thereby saued hys ryders life: So as both horse & mā, after many valyaunt acts shewed: departed the feelde w̄ the great admiraciō of all men, ỳ did behold thē. And finally, Grison attributeth so much honor, & praise to a horse, as he sayeth ỳ ỳ worthy state of knighthode, toke his first begynning of this beast, which in the Italyon tūge is called Cauallo: And thereof commeth Cauallero, which is so much to say in English, as a horseman or knight. Wherin I beleue, Gryson toke his exāple at the Latin woorde, hauing also like deriuation. For a horse in Latyn is called Equus, whereof is deriued thys woorde Eques, that is a horseman, or knyght. But then most cōmonly thei ioine this word Auratus vnto it, sayinge: Eques auratus, that is a golden knyght, for that he was wōt to wear gylt spurs as I take it. Or eis Eques torquatus,

that

that is a cheaned knight, for that he weareth a chean. With which kind of ornamēts, horsemen deseruinge well in the fielde were somtime rewarded in signe of honor dew to their vertue. And thoughe in these dayes rewardinge of vertue beginneth to cease: yet the selfe same names of honoure doo still remaine.

The worthines of the art.

MOreouer to proue that the art of ryding and of breaking greate horses, is no vile arte: Gryson vseth the auctoritie of the noble poet Virgill: Who in his Eneidos calleth king Picus for a more excellency and greater praise, a tamer or breaker of horses. He gyueth also the like title in diuers places of his booke, to Mesaphus, ỳ son of Neptune god of ỳ sea, who as poets faine, begot vpon Medusa the wynged horse, named Pegasus, whiche fleing vp to the heauens, was transformed into those sterres, that be nowe called after his name. The poetes faine also that Bellerophons, the sonne of kynge Glaucus, was vpon this horse backe, when he slew the monstrous Chimera.

¶ The first inuentors of Rydinge and of bittes, and also of the seruing with horses in the fielde.

The

Examples of Gryson.

THis Bellerophons, as some men say, was the firste that inuented Ryding on horsebacke. And the Pelitrons a people of Lapithia, found out afterward ye maner of bridles, bittes, and ringes, to guide horses withall. But they of Thessalia were the first that vsed the seruice of horses in the wars, which as Gryson sayeth, proceded of a iudgement no lesse profitable then deuine.

¶ Of the coloures of Horſes and whiche be beſt. Cap. i.

A Horſe for the moſte part is coloured accordynge as he is complexioned, and as he is complexioned, ſo is he alſo well or euill conditioned. Againe he is complexioned accordinge as he doth participate more or leſſe of any of the iiii. Elemẽtes. For if he hath more of the earth then of the reſt, he is melancho, lyheauy, and faint harted, and of Coulor a blacke, a Ruſſet, a bright or darke donne. But if he hath more of the water, then is he flegmatique, ſlow, dull, and apt to loſe fleaſhe, and of coulor moſte commonlye milke white. If of the aire, then he is a ſanguine and therefore pleaſant, nymble, & of a temperate mouing, and of coulor is moſt commonly a bay. And if of the fier, then he is cholorique and therfore light, whot, and fiery, a ſterer, and ſeldom of any great ſtrength, and is wont to be of Coulor

a bright sorel. But when he doth participate of all the .iiii. Elementes, equallye and in dewe proportion, then is he perfect and most commonly shal bee one of these couloures folowing. That is to say, a browne baye, a dapple graye, a blacke full of siluer heares, a blacke lyke a mooze, or a fayze rone, which kindes of horses are most commendable, most temperate, strongest, and of gentelleſt nature. And nexte to these are suche as be mooſt like in Coulor to them: as the bright bay, the darke bay, that hath neyther learing looke, mealy nose, nor white flanke. The bright sorel, the flyebitte white, the white liard like siluer, hauing his outermoſt partes blacke, as the tips of his eares, his maine, his taile, all fowre feete. And if he hath a lyst from his maine to his tayle, he is so much the better. To these also may be addid the asshye gray hauing al his .iiii. fete striped. And note this, that as all wel coulored horses are so

much

much ỳ better for hauing some sygne of adustion, that is to say, some black marke at the leaste in theyr nether moste partes: So of all euill coulored horses those are best which haue theyr outermost partes blacke. But if he be a bright sorell, a browne bay with redde flankes, a perfect blacke, or of anye other coulor, betokenynge Colour adust: Then to mitigate his fearcenes, he had nede to haue some whyte marke. Wherefore syth good markes be as necessary as good coulors, I will entreat of them particularlye in the next chap. folowing.

Which horses be wel marked and which be not. Cap. ii.

The horse that hath anye white mark, is called of the Italions *Balzano* but speciallye when he is whyte footed. And of whyte feeted horses there be. iiii. good, and vii. badde.

The good be these.

The first is he that hath a whyte fore fote on the farside.
The seconde that hath a white hynderfote on the neare side.
The third that hath both his hinderfeete white.
The fourthe that hath all iiii. feete white.
But note that suche white muste not mounte aboue the pastorns, for that were an euil signe, betokening debility, and such horses be not called *Balzani* but *Calzati* whiche is so muche to say in Englishe as hosed.

The. vii. bad.

The first is he that hath a white fore foote on the neare side.
The second that hath a white hinderfoote on the farreside and is called of the Italions *Arzeglio*
The third that hath both his forefete white.
The fourth that hath his forefoote and hinderfoote both on the farreside whyte, and is called of the Italyons

Trauato that is to say trauersed.

The v. that hath his forefote and hinderfoote both on the neareside white. and is likewise called Trauato

The sixt that hath his forefote on the neareside, and his hinderfoote on the farside crosselwise both white, and is called of the Italians *Trastrauato* crosse trauersed.

The vii. that hath his forefote on the farreside and his hinderfoote on the neareside crosselwise bothe white, and is also called *Trastrauato*.

And note that if any of the white fete beto keninge eyther good or euill bee mingled or spreuct with blacke spottes, it confirmeth so muche the more the good or euil signification thereof.

It is an excellent good marke also for a horse to haue a white star in his forehead, or a white liste or fillet commyng downe on his head without touching his browes, and not fully arriuing to his nose.

The horse that hath a white rumpe or taile is called of ỹ Napolitãs Rapicano, &

is most cõmonly a good horse, but if he haue any whyte therw̃ before, that signifieth him to be of small force.

The horse that is flyebitten only on the shoulders or on ẏ flanks, can neyther be strong nor able to endure anye hardnes. For such a horse most commonlye is foled in the heate of Sommer betwixt July and August when flyes are styrryng, from the stinging wherof he is not able to defende himself neyther with heade nor tayle, and therfore is called of the Italiõs *Attaffanato* that is fliestong, or fliebitten. And besides that, his dame can haue no plenty of milke to feede him with, the grasse beyng burnt vp with heat.

The whyte horse that is altogether blacke flyebitten or redflyebitten is a good horse.

But if he be a Lyard & marked with a feawe redde or tawneye fliebitinges only on his chekes, or on his nose that is a sygne of a stubborne Jade and headstronge.

The

The whall eyde horse called of the Italions Gazzo, is most commonly wily and full of wrewed toyes.

The horse whose balles of his eyes are white, seyth not well in tyme of snowe.

The horse that hath no kind of white marke, is most commonlye manegeable, but then he is ramege. that is to say, he wil kepe no iust pace in his goinge, but fareth as one that goeth with .ii. mindes.

And though to haue no whyte marke may chaunce to all coloures: yeat it chaunceth most to the blacke & darke bay. And note that when such blacknes proceadeth of choler adust: the horse is furyous, bold and wyly, and is called of the Italiõs zaino. But if of melancholy naturall then he is feareful, dull and slow, whiche thinges are more easye to be knowen by his doinges then by his markes.

The horse that hath an ostrich fether eyther on his foreheade, on both sides

of

of his maine, or on the one side, or els behinde on hys buttocks, or in anye place where he him selfe can not se it, can neuer be euill horse.

But though the horse be neuer so well coloured and marked, yet is it little worthy onles his shape be accordingly. And therefore I will shewe you what shape a good horse ought to haue, beginning at hys neather partes, wherson a good horseman ought first to fixe his eye and mynde.

What shape a good horse ought to haue. Cap. iii.

A Good horse then woulde haue a blacke, smothe, drie, large, round, and hollowe houe, and if it be soft or tender and brode about ỹ heele, it is the greater signe of lightnes.

The reason is, for that the horse from the day of his foling tredeth light vpon the grounde, for he is afrayed to trust to his houes, beinge as yet verye tender

tender, and therefore he straineth his forelegges and his backe the more.
The Crowns aboue his houes would be smal and heary.
His pastors short, and that neither to lowe nor yeat to hyghe, so shall he be stronge beneath and not apt to founder.
His ioyntes great, with long feawter lockes behynde, whyche is a sygne of force.
His legges straight and broade.
His knees great, leane and plaine.
His thighes ful of sinewes, the bones wherof would be short, equal, iust and well proportioned, and the brawnes thereof when he standeth wyth hys legges together, must be muche more distaunt one from another aboue towardes the breast then beneath.
His shoulders, longe, large, and full of fleashe.
His breast, large and rounde.
His neck rather lōg then short, great towardes the breast, bendinge in the

midst & slender towardes the heade.
His eares small or rather sharpe, and standinge right vppe beinge of a iuste length and largenes accordinge to the stature of the horse.
His forhead leane and large:
His eyes blacke and greate.
The hollownesse of hys browes wel filled and shooting outwarde.
His Jawes slender and leane.
His nostrells so open and pusked vppe as you may se the readde within, apt to receyue ayre.
His mouth great.
And finally his whole head together would be like a shepes head.
His mane would be thynne and long, albeit I do not mislike the opinion of those that would haue it to be thicke, so that it be not ouerthycke, for as the thynnesse betokeneth apptnesse to be taught, so doth the indifferent thycknes betoken strength.
His wythers or walleys woulde not only be sharpe, pointed but also right

and

and straight, so as a man may plainly see from thence the departure of hys shoulders.

His backe woulde be shorte, and that neither risinge nor fallinge, but euen and plaine, so shal it be strong. Whiche you shall sone trye if you ride him.

For the horse that hath a strong back, eyther in his going, or galloping wil continually gather his bodye rounde together, aduañcing him self behind, and lifting vp his rompe, whiche the Italians call *Aggruppiggiare*, yea and will do the lyke when so euer you shall require it, or at the least wil not shrinke or distend his backe, but will kepe it alwayes at one stay. Whereas if he hath a feble backe, eyther he will goe rolling behind, or els if he aduaunceth him self for a while at the first setting foorth, yeat he is not able to continue withall.

His sides woulde be longe and large, with a smal space betwixt the hindermost rybbe and the hucklebone.

His

His beally long and great, but orderly hidden vnder his ribbes:
His flankes not gawnte, but full, hauinge naturall freezeled heares growinge on bothe sydes, and the higher that suche heares mount, the better.
His Rompe rounde and plaine, wyth the fall of a litle gutter, & with a large space betwixt the .ii. hucklebones.
His thighes large and longe, with bones well fashyoned and full of fleashe on eyther side. The hammes wherof if they be leane, dry, and straight, and the houghes large and crooked like a hart, it is a signe of swiftnes.
But if the hammes bee crooked and the houghes straight it is a signe that he is good for trauel.
His taile woulde be full of heares, and longe downe to the grounde, the tronchen wherof must be of a measurable bignes and wel couchid betwixte hys thighes, notwithstanding, some doe say that a thin taile and erysipe is as good.

His

His stones & yard would be smal. And fynallye all hys members would be correspondent to the greatnes of his body, which altogether would be fashioned much like a stag, somwhat lower before then behind, but not ouer much, for that were daungerous in running. And the greater & stronger the horse be, the meter for the war, and the lighter and more nimble he be, the meter to make a sterer.

Thus hauynge shewed you howe to know a good horse & apt to be taught aswel by his colour, markes as shape: It resteth now that I teach you how to breake him and to handle him, and firste if he be wilde or a Colte, how to tame him.

Howe to tame a wilde horse or Colte, at what age, how to make him to come to a blocke, and what bridell and saddell you shall first put vpon him.

Cap. iiii.

Althoughe

ALthoughe you may begyn to handle your horse when he is full iii. yeares old and vpward, yet it were better to tary vntil he be iiii. yeares and a halfe olde, so shall he bee the better hable to endure trauel, the ioyntes of his body and leggis being then somewhat knit together. For whyche cause the Emperoure *Federico* woulde not haue a horse to be ridden before he were full iiii. yeres olde. And at the firste handling of hym, you shall put on his heade a certayne Coller or halter called of the Napolitans *Cauezzana* made in such sort as is hereafter expressed in the first figure of the third boke, which I caused to be cut of purpose because that Grison would in no wise haue a yong horse to be ridden at the first with any bit, for feare of marring his mouth. In steade of whyche Cauetsan our Riders in Eglande vse a Cheane not muche vnlike in effecte vnto the Cauetsane, but yeat in my iudgement

iudgment not so mete for a yong horse, for that it straineth the tender gristle of his nose to sore, which kynde of halter or Cauetsane partly for shortenes of speach, and partly for likenes of the signification, I will call from hencefoorth a headstrain. And in puttyng the headstrain on, you must vse your horse so gently, as he maye not onlye be content to weare it, but also to be quietly lead thereby. Wherunto, wyth gentle handlynge you shall quickly bring him.

Neyther must you vse any other kinde of bridle than this, or anye other saddel for feare of hurting his back then a soft pad of straw. Until your horse can trot cleane, kepe the ring, stoppe, and torne roundly on both handes. And in learning to syt close in the padde, you shall also sit close in youre saddle, but what so euer saddle you put vpon hys backe, see that it stand alwaies more forward then backward, onles y^t horse be ouerlow before. For the more forwarde

warde that the saddel doth stand, the horsman shal sit therin the more right vp and with the better grace. The horse than beinge thus brydeled and sadled:

Cause him to be brought forth to some blocke, whereas if he wil not stand stil whilst you take hys backe, then lette him that bringeth him make much of him, and sometime threaten him with his voice, and thruste him with his handes on the righte syde towardes the blocke, wherupon you shal stand, cõtinually cherishing him with your hande, to thintente he maye suffer you to get vp. But if he be so froward and so stubborne as he wyll not come nyghe the blocke: Then al to rate him with a terrible voyce, and beate him your selfe with a good sticke vpon the heade betwixt the eares, not leauing him vntil you haue made him to come to the blocke whether he wil or not. Remembring alwayes to make muche of him when he sheweth him selfe

obedi-

obedient vnto you. Or if you wil you may obserue thys order folowinge. Leade hym into some newe plowed ground, & there take the reanes of the headstrain by ỹ outermost end in your right hand, & cause some other man to take a sticke in his hand, & by beating the horse therwith vpon the rompe, to force him to trot, or gallop, so fast as he may driue, tourninge styll rounde vpon the right hand, duringe whiche time, you shall not remoue forwarde your right fote from the place where you are. But onely goe rounde with youre lefte foote, towardes the horse, accompanynge him in euery tourne, so as you your selfe maye remayne alwayes, in the myddest of the Circle which the horse maketh. And immediatlye after the horse hath bene well tossed, and wearyed, with contynuall tourninge on the right hand: you shal chaunge foote and hande, and kepinge still youre place, cause hym to make as manye tournes on the lefte

hande. And thus you may turne him, and tosse him, on both handes, vntill you haue gotten the mastrye, and wholly subdued him. But if the horse be so stubborn, and so froward, as one is not sufficient to make him to goe tourning so oft about: Then besides the helpe of more persons with wandes in their handes, you your self may haue also in your left hande, a lenger wande then any of theirs, and chaunging tournes, you shal also chaunge ỹ rod, into your right hand. By meanes whereof, it is possible, that you your selfe alone, by beatinge him behinde, sometime with the one hande, and sometime wyth the other, shall make him without the helpe of any other, to go frely about. For this kinde of correctyon is so greuouse to anye horse, of what age so euer he be, but specially to a Colt, that it will make him so gentle as a lambe, and to suffer you to do w̃ him what you list. Thus hauinge taughte you howe to tame

youre horse, in suche sort, as he shall suffer you to take his backe. It is requisite that before you mount vppon him, I put you in remembrance, what you haue to doe. And than beynge mounted, howe to sit him, and howe to behaue your selfe in al poyntes like a horseman.

What the Ryder ought to doe before he take hys Horse backe, and beynge mounted, howe he ought to sitte in hys saddell. Cap. v.

FIrste than see that youre horse bee surelye guirded, and if he be come to weare a bridel, see that the kurble thereof bee fastened as it ought to be. And when you are mounted, make the reanes of youre bridell euen and of a iuste lengthe, withoute stearinge your horse, vntill you haue

satelled your selfe, and youre clothes about you. That done make him to go forward about. ii. paces faire and softly, and then stay agayne. After that, pace him or trot him to ỹ place where you mind to breake him. But after that he cometh to weare a bridle, and is throughly broken: then to kepe him in vre with the duble tournes hereafter taught: you shall in the ende of the forsayde. ii. paces, geue hym also .vi. whole tournes, that is to say first. ii. on the right hand, then, ii. on the left, and last of all. ii. on the right. Or elles if you wil but. iiii. whole tournes, that is for eche hand one, so as the first and last be on the right hand. And see that you doe not onlye sit him boldlye, and without feare, but also conceyue with youre selfe, that he and you doe make as it were but one body. And that you both haue but one sence, and one will. And accompany him with your bodye in anye mouynge that he maketh, alwayes beholding his heade right betwixte

twixt his eares, so as your nose maye directly aunswere his foretop. Which shalbe a signe vnto you to knowe therby, whither you sit right in your sadel or not. And whether youre horse beareth his head right or not. And let the ridge bone of your back, be euen with his. And let your left hande holdinge the reanes of the bridell, be euen with his creast, and in any wise kepe your thighes and knees close to the sadell, holding downe your legges straight, like as you do when you are on foote. And let your feete rest vppon the stirrups in their due places, both hele and toe standing in such sort, as when you shal tourne your head as farre as you can on the one side, without mouinge your bodye, and lokinge downwarde to your stirrup: you shal perceyue that youre toe doeth directlye aunswere the tip of your nose. And accordinge as the sadel is made, so shall you ride him longe or shorte. But alwayes let your right stirrup be shorter then

the other by halfe a whole, and kepe your ſtirrup leathers alwayes vnder your knees: albeit to ride wyth the ſtirrup lether aboue the knee, was thought by men of old tyme, more cõlie, beinge partlye than conſtrained therunto, for y their horſes were barded after ſuche a ſorte, as onleſſe they did ride ſo, and that with verye longe ſpurs beſides, they coulde not reache their bealies. Notwithſtandinge, to ride as we do now a daies, is a great deale more ſuer. But to ſit a horſe well or to ride both ſure and cleane, is not ſufficient to make a perfect horſeman, and therfore it is neceſſarie that here I alſo declare vnto you, wherein the perfection of a horſeman chieflye conſiſteth.

Which be the thynges that make a perfect horſeman. Cap. vi.

Griſon

GRison sayeth, that besides the helpe of a good Constellacion, enclinynge you to followe contynuallye, wyth a feruent zeale the scoole of Mars: to make you a perfect horseman, three thinges be requisite. Firste, to knowe howe, and when to helpe your horse. Secondly, how and when to correct him. And thirdlie, howe, and when to coye him, and to make muche of hym. Whiche. iii. thynges beinge as generall kindes, haue manye specialties and particularities belonginge vnto them. And thoughe they doe seeme wholye to appertayne to the office of the Ryder, yet can I not make you throughlye to vnderstand them, vntil I come to entreate of the Lessons, whyche the Horse for his parte hathe also to learne. Bycause in dede, they must goe bothe together. Notwithstandinge to

thyntente I shoulde neede to vse the fewer wooꝛdes heareafter, (you being somwhat instructed beforꝛe) I will entreat of thē here in so good oꝛder as I can. Foꝛ though I can not shew you, when, and howe, to vse these thinges in time, vntyll I come to the hoꝛses lessons: yet I may shewe you whiche they be, how many there be, to what ende euery one serueth, and generally the vse of the same. And first you shall vnderstand, that you may helpe youre hoꝛse. vii. maner of wayes. That is to say, with your voyce, with your tong, with your rod, with the bꝛidel, with the Caulfes of youre legs, with your stirrup, and with youre spurres.

Againe you may coꝛrect him. vii. maner of waies, that is to say, with your voice, rod, caulfes of your legges, bꝛidle, stirrup, spurres, and with treading the ringe in suche soꝛt as shalbe hereafter expꝛessed: But you can cherishe oꝛ coye him no moꝛe but. ii. maner of wayes, that is to saye, eyther

with

with your voyce in speakinge to hym gẽtly, or els by scratchinge him on the necke with your hand or with the nether ende of the rodde. And thoughe that helpes and corrections in the doinge seme in a maner al one: yet are they dyuerse, hauynge respecte to the time, for the one goth before error, and the other commeth after. For you helpe your horse to thintent he should not erre. But you correct him for that he hath already erred: But it is not so easy to know the due tyme and measure of helping him, as it is to knowe when and howe to correct him. And therefore I would not wish you to be too busye in helpinge him, vntill you can kepe time and measure with both hande and heele, lest youre Horse not vnderstandinge your minde, grow to some disorder. But rather vse for a while, onelye to correct him when he erreth, so shall he be afraide to doe the like againe. And in the meane time, by exercise, you shall learne as well

the time of helpe, as of correction, and so much the soner, for that you see the instrumentes wherby you helpe, or correct, be al one.

To what end such helpes and corrections serue. Cap. vii.

THe voyce is that which any horse feareth most, and is needefull in all disorders.

The wand or rod serueth to correct the disordering of his head, and to driue shrewed toyes out of his minde.

The brydell correcteth both heade, necke, and mouthe, and maketh him to reane well, and doth helpe much to embolden, or to manne him.

The caulfes of the legges, and likewise the stirruppes, ordereth aswell the hynder partes, as forepartes of the horse.

The

The Spurres do not only make him steddy and iust, but also subiecte, and quicke to vnderstād his riders mind. The correction of treadinge the ring, maketh him iuste aswell in his manege, as in euery other feate.

Of the sounde of the voyce, tounge and lippes. Cap. viii.

But fyrst as touchinge the voice, you shal vnderstand that according as the signification of the noyse or word is: So is it either a correction, a helpe, or a cherishinge. For if you would correct him for any shewed toye or obstinacie, you muste all to rate him with a terrible voyce, saying to him. Ah, traitor. Ah villain, tourne here, stop there, and such like. But if you woulde helpe him at anye time, then you must vse a more milde and

and chearefull voice: as when you ran him, to saye hey, hey, or nowe, nowe. Likewise if you woulde haue him to go backe, you muste saye with a lowe voice backe boye, backe I say. Also if you woulde helpe him to aduaunce at the stop, you must say cherefullie hup, hup, or hoyse, hoyse, likewise to make him light behind, you must say darter darter, or vse suche tearmes as you shal thinke good. But if you would cherishe your horse or coye him for doing well, then your voice must be most mild of al. As when you saie so boy so, or vse such like coyinge wordes. And whilst we talke heare of the voice, it shall not be amisse also, to shewe you that the sound of the tonge is a verie necessarie helpe, and meete to be vsed as well at the stop, as in the tournes both single, and duble; I meane that sound which you commonly make by tourninge vp the topp of your tonge, almoste into the midde palat of youre mouthe, and then sodenlie loosen it a-

gain

gaine from thence, with a Chirke. There is also another sounde of the lippes as necessarie to be vsed as anie of the reste, at suche times as shall be hereafter taught, and that is made by closinge your lips hard together, and then in opening them again somwhat wide, to yelde a certeine sounde pronouncinge as it were, this woorde, powghe.

Of the Rod. Cap. 12.

THoughe some thinke that the correction and help of the rodde, or cogell, is not needefull, and that it maketh the horse too fearful: yet experience teacheth the contrary. And specially if it be vsed as it should be, that is to saye if you correcte him not therwith, out of time, but euen in the selfe same instant, that he erreth. And assure your selfe that to correct a stub-

stubborne horse, it hath no felowe. For if you beate him but once wel and surelye therewith betwixt his eares, and vpon any part of his heade, (his eyes excepted) you shall neede to giue him the lesse correctiō euer after. But touching the rod, diuerse thinges are to be considered. As first, whē to beare a rod: secondly, how to take it when it is first offred: thirdly, how to beare it at al times: fourthly, to what end it chiefly serueth: and finallye how and when to vse it as a helpe, correction, or cherishinge to your horse. And as touching ỹ first .ii. pointes, I say, that if you breake a yong horse which was neuer handled before, you shall beare no rod in any wise, vntill he come to weare a bridle, and then at the firste time that the rodde is offered you, you must take it gentlye, for not makinge him afraide therof: and hauing receyued it, you must coye him on the necke therwith, eyther by scratching him on the withers with the neather

ende

end thereof, or els with the middle of the rod, liyng crosse vpon hys mane. And that shall make him to abide it ẏ better euer after. Now to the other ii. pointes. In learning how to beare youre rodde, as well when you pace or trot youre horse, as also when you manege or runne him: you shall also learne thereby howe to handle bothe speare, and swoorde, to which ende the bearinge of the rod chieflie serueth. Wherfore it shal not greue me here to shewe you the order thereof. And first when you doe but pace or trot youre horse, you shall beare the rod in youre right hande, with the point right vp, towardes your right shulder, holding the neather ende therof betwixt your thombe and your other fingers distended, and not closed. And when you would occupie it, you shal let the point fal either on ẏ left side, or on the right, accordinge as occasion shall require.

But when you manege your horse, you shall streatche out your arme towardes your right thighe, and couch your

your rod crosswise ouertwhart ỹ horses necke, and when he hath made his first course, and tourned on the righte hande: Then a little before the ende of hys seconde course, when he is in a maner ready to turne on the left hand, you shall lift your rodde from thence, and holde it with the poynte ryghte forth, on the right side of his head, not farre from his eye, or els somewhat lower towardes the eye of the bitte: and as he chaungeth tournes to and fro, so shal you chaunge the placinge of your rodde eyther of the one side or of the other. Whiche be the .ii. cheife wardinge places of the sword. Or if you wil you may hold youre rodd as you would do a speare when you run that is with the pointe vpwarde and the nether ende lowe towardes your thighe, but not restinge vppon youre thigh, and a litle before that ye come to the place of tourning, you may let the point fall on that side, whiche is requisite and so soone as youre horse

hath

hath made his tourne, to holde it a-gaine with the poynte vp as before, wherby you shal learn how to charge and discharge a staffe.

Nowe as touching the vsage of your rod in helpinge or correctinge youre horse, (for the way of cherishing him therewith, is before taught) bicause I cannot as I haue heretofore saide, teach you the particularities thereof, vntill I come vnto the horses lessons: Lette it suffyse you therefore in the meane time, to learne these generall rules here folowing. Firste if youre horse will not tourne on any side that you would haue hym, then beate him with your rodd on the contrarye side. As for example, if you woulde haue him to tourne on the righte side, then beate him on the lefte shoulder, and yf you woulde haue him to turne on the lefte side, then strike him on the right shoulder. Likewise if he be harder or heauier, or go more disorderly on the one side then on the other, bear

your rodde for the moste part on that side, to thintent the sight therof may put him in remembrance of his fault. Againe, when you woulde haue hym lighte before, strike hym on the fore partes, as on his shoulders, and fore legs, and when you woulde haue him light behinde, strike him on the flankes, rompe, and hanches. In what time, and how muche, shall be taught you hereafter.

Of the Bridle and Reanes. Cap. 1.

GRison compareth the bridle vnto the sterne of a ship, for as the shippe is wholly guyded by the sterne, so the horses hed is only ruled by the bridle, and therefore this is an instrument, which requireth many considerations, not only for the diuerse fashyons of bittes

together with the membres therof, as the chekes, kurbles, portes, trenches, and suche like, meete to serue diuerse mouthes, and to correct diuerse vices, as hereafter shall bee declared in the third booke at large, and set out with figures: But also for the knowinge when, and howe to vse the same. For it is the ryders part, firste to knowe when to ride hys Horse with a bitte, then with what maner of bit, & howe to vse the same at the first puttinge of it into the horses mouth, and in what part of his mouth the bit hath to rest. Then how to holde the reanes, when euen together, and when one shorter then another, and what measure he shall kepe with his hand, in bearinge hard or loose, highe or lowe, when to vse false reanes, and when to leaue them, when and howe to correct him with the bridell, and when to helpe him: of al whiche thinges I entende here to speake briefly, and so plainlye as I can. First therfore when your

horse can trotte cleane and keepe the ringe, yea and stoppe and tourne indifferentlye well on both handes.

Then take a playne Cannon wyth right cheekes, suche one as hath bene somwhat worne before, and put it on with the hedstal ouer his hedstrayn, making him with the reanes thereof by litle & litle to fele it in his mouthe, and see that the bit lye vppon his nether gommes a litle aboue his greate teeth, whiche is the due restinge place thereof. And if the bit were tyrste annointed with a litle honye and salt, it would de make him the more to delight in it, and to bee alwayes champynge theron and to stay his mouth vpon it the more temperatlye. For if his mouth be distempred at the beginning it is not afterwarde so eatly holpen, which thing is litle considered of our Englyshe horsemen, that vse to ryde their yonge horses euen at the firste with so roughe a brake or bit as may be gotten, wherby is one of the cheefest

cauſes why we haue ſo manye head-
ſtrong Jades. Now as touchinge the
holdinge of the reanes, you muſt hold
them in your lefte hande, ſo as youre
litel finger and ringe finger maye be
betwixt the .ij. reanes, and that youre
thombe may lie cloſſe vpon the reanes
with the hrawne thereof turned to-
wardes the pomell of your ſadell, and
if you haue no rod when you manege
him or run him, then you ſhal take the
ouerplus that hangeth downe by the
midſt in your right hand holding the
ſame hard by youre right Thighe.
And the more that you tourne the ne-
ther ende of your left fiſt inward and
the vpper ende outwarde, the more
you ſhall hringe in your horſes head,
but therin you muſt vſe diſcretion, ac-
cordinge as occaſion ſhall ſerue. And
in deede to ſaye the trueth, that point
appertaineth not ſo muche to the hol-
dinge of the reanes, as to the bearing
of your hridle hande, whereof there
be iii. maner of wayes. The firſt is to

beare it low beneath the pomel of the sadell, euen vppon the wythers, and that is to correct him. The second is, to beare it somwhat higher about the middle of the pomell, and that is to maintaine him. The third is to beare it vpon the vppermost edge of the pomel, and neuer much higher, and that is to be vsed onlye when you woulde manege him, or make him to do anye thing. For to beare the bridel hand ouer highe, as the vnskilfull Numidians in Affrike vse to do, is disalowed for diuerse respectes. First, for that it wearieth the arme: Secondly, if nede were, you coulde not haue so muche power to stoppe your horse when you would. Thirdly, being in the fielde against your enemye: the bearinge of your hand so high, would be a trouble vnto your defence, and a commoditye to your enemy, for that he might easly cut your reanes a sunder. Finally, you can haue no steaddy hand vpon youre horse anye time together, whereby

your

your horse shall neuer reane well, nor yet haue steddy head. For who so will haue his horse to beare his head steddily, and to reane well: let him beare his hande rather lowe then highe, so shall he be hable to keepe it alwayes at one stay, which is one of the chiefest pointes of horsemanship. Notwithstandinge, if your horse be any thinge headstronge, then when you manege him, or otherwyse handle him, beare not to stiffe a hande, but rather somewhat lyghte and temperate, for the more you force him, the lesse he wyll yeald. But if he hath no such fault, then doe alwayes as I tolde you before. And remember alwayes when you tourne your horse, to drawe neyther your arme nor hande more of one side then of another, but to keepe it euen with the horses creast, and onlye by tourning your fist a litle inwarde, or outwarde, to signifie vnto him on what hande you woulde haue him to tourne. And note, that for a while it

shall not bee amysse, when you ryde your horse, to let him weare his bridle and his headstrain both together, vntill he be somewhat acquainted wyth the bridle, for then you maye take awaye his headstraine, and in steade therof put on a paire of false reanes, which are very necessarie for a yonge horse in the beginning, to make hym beare his head right, for bearing the false reanes alwayes iust & euen you may shorte the cómon reanes on any side at your pleasure. Which false reanes, when youre horse begin to ware somwhat perfect in his doinges, you maye also take awaye, and ryde him onelye with the common reanes, and if he happen afterwarde for lacke of them to hange more of one side, then of another, or to beare his heade or necke awrye: you maye correct it by bearinge the contrarye reane shorter then the other, as for example: if he wrytth more on the left side then of the right, then holdinge the bridle as

I taught you before, pull in the ryght reane with youre forefynger, and so holde it iuſt betwixt youre forefinger and your thombe, and if neede be, you maye alſo ioyne your long finger vnto your forefinger to holde it ỹ faſter. But yf he wayeth more on the ryght ſide then on the lefte, then you ſhall ſhorten the left reane by puttinge .ii. or .iii. of your nethermoſt fingers betwixt the reanes. But as touchinge the true order of correctynge and helpynge your horſe with the bridell, in time, and meaſure. It ſhalbe declared vnto you hereafter, as occaſyon ſhall ſerue: and therfore in the meane tyme let theſe generall rules ſuffiſe you.

Of the Caulfes of the legges, and of the heeles. Cap. vi.

I May well ſhewe you how to correcte or helpe youre horſe, wyth the caulfes of your legges, & with your heeles, and where to ſtrik him together wyth the diuerſitye of the ſtrokes and the names therof, and

to what ende euerye one serueth. But to tell you exactlye in what time, and with what measure, vntil I come vnto the Horses lessons I can not. But of one thinge I will aduertise you in any wyse at the first, not to be to rash, but to vse suche temperaunce and moderacion, as you may cause your horse by litle and litle to vnderstande your meaning, without any disorder or confusion. And therfore it were best doing with him whilst he learneth hys first lesson, which is to treade the ring, as shalbe hereafter declared vnto you at large: in the which, according as you shall see occasion, you shal helpe him, or correct him, by striking him somewhat behinde the foremer guirt, whiche is the right spurringe place either wyth the one Caulfe alone, or wyth both togither, wyth the one heele alone or with both euen together, or together not euen, or els with one immediatly after another. For so many kinds of strokes therebe seruing somtime

time to diuers purposes, and therfore haue diuerse names accordingly. For the firste is called the single stroke of the contrarie legge, wherewith you must helpe him to tourne on whyche side you would haue him. As for example, if you would haue him to turn on the right hand, then you must touche him with youre lefte legge. If on the left hande, then with youre right leg. And likewise when he hangeth more on the one side in hys goynge, then on the other, or be stiffer necked of anye side, or beare not his heade righte, you muste correct him for the moste part with the single stroke on the contrarye side. The seconde is called the double stroke, or euen stroke, bicause you muste strike him in the spurringe place with both leggs euen together, whiche properlye and chiefly is to make him to go forward. Notwithstanding it serueth also many times, to make him to turne, to stop, to aduaunce, and for manye o-

ther

ther pourposes as you shall perceiue hereafter. The thirde maye be verye well called the closing stroke, bicause it maketh the horse to close his turne round and iust. And the order of it is thus. When you woulde haue youre horse to close his tourne well (as for example on the ryght hande) then in his tourning, touche him with both legges together, but not euen, that is to say, with youre left leg, in the true spurringe place, and with your right legge somwhat more behinde towardes the horses flanke, whiche maner of strikinge Grison calleth in his language Attondare. The fourth serueth onlye as a correction for sundrye vyces hereafter to be declared, and then you must strike your horse in the spurring place. iii. or. iiii. times together with one leg after another, so fast as youre legges may walk, which kind of strokes Grison calleth Botti rorispondenti, but in our toung, me think it were not amisse to call it the bouchinge stroke bicause

cause your legs must goe lyke .ii. bouching betles. Or els the clinchinge stroke fetching a similitude from the botewrighters, whose hammers when they clinche ỳ nayles, do answere one another. In al which iiii. kinds of strokes, if you cã learn to kepe time & measure wyth your legges & heeles, you shall be the better hable to kepe time also wyth youre spurres, when you come to ride your horse with spurres. For there is none other difference betwixt them but that the stroke of the one tourneth the quicke, and the other not. Because the one is blont, and the other sharpe.

Of the Stirrup. Cap. xii.

Though the correction or helpe of the stirrup be seldome used, yet it is a good helpe to a ponge horse in the beginning, until he be somwhat broken. For if he carieth his

head or necke a wrye, or hange of one side more then of a nother. By strikinge him with the stirrup vnder the shoulder on the contrary side, you shal make him to amende his fault.

Of the Spur. Cap. xiii.

HAuing declared vnto you in the beginninge (when I shewed you how many kindes of corrections and helps there were) to what ende the spur serueth: and also now in a maner last of all, in speakinge of the vsinge of youre legges and heeles, in what parte of his bodye you shoulde spur your horse, and howe many kindes of strokes there were, and when to be vsed: it resteth now that I shew you when it is time to make youre horse bothe to abide the spur, and also to knowe the spur, and all the helpes therof, and where, and how you shall do the same. And first you shal vnder-

stand

ſtand that in old time men were ſo ig-
noraunt as they woulde neuer ſpurre
their horſes vntill they were not on-
ly ſtaide of heade, but alſo perfect in al
ſuch orders, as were vſed in thoſe dai-
es. So that though their horſes were
vi. or vii. yeares old, yet could no man
aſſure him ſelf of their goodneſſe. For
moſt commonly when they came after
warde to be ſpurred, eyther they war-
ed ſo ſtubborn and ſo deuelish as they
woulde not abyde the ſpur, but fall a
leapinge and flynginge, and tryinge
of maſteries to caſte the riders: or els
they became ſo reſtiffe and ſo dul ther-
with, as they would abide it to well,
and ſtand euen ſtill, not once mouinge
for it, and the more they were ſpurred
the worſe they woulde be. And al-
thoughe that thoſe riders had extra-
ordinary meanes to make a horſe to
abide the ſpur, whether he woulde or
not, as by forcing him whē they ſpur-
red him to plunge into ſome greate
water or ſea, or to behange him with

ſpurres

ſpurres and prickes made of pourpoſe to moleſt him, or els perhappes as I haue ſene ſome riders do, to behange him with a paire of ſtuffed bootes, or with ſande bagges, hauinge ſpurres or prickes to greeue him whilſt they chaſe him to and fro. And ſo to weary him that way: yet they had no wayes to make him to know the helpe of the ſpur, and therby to vnderſtand the riders meanynge, and all for lacke of knowledge and good conſideracion. They lacked knowledge, for that they would neuer almoſt ſpur theyr horſe but when they ranne him, ſo that the ſpur ſerued theim in a maner to none other purpoſe. Again they lacked conſideracion, in that they ſuffered their horſes to go ſo lōg before they ſpurred them. For they might wel thinke that it was not ſo eaſye to make a horſe eyther to abide or to knowe the ſpur when he is growen in age, ſtrengthe and luſtye courage, as when he is yonge, ſimple and feareful, and apt to

rule

rule as a man wil him self. And therfore I would wish you not to differ the time so longe, but after that your Horse hath worne the bridle halfe a score of times, let him learne to know the spur be he neuer so yong, leane or feble. Which would be done eyther whilst you cause him to trot the ring in some new depe plowed ground, in helping him therewith as hereafter shalbe taught, or els when you trot him in the like ground right out, and though you may geue him therewith a carier if you will: yet to auoide all disorders that might therof ensewe, the surest and rediest way is onlye to trot him: for otherwise you must tary vntill he can run a carier well, and stop as he ought to do, which perhappes would be to long. And of whatsoeuer despositon or metal the horse be, dul, or quicke: Forget not in any wise in the selfe same instant that you put spurres vnto him, to helpe him with your voyce, or els with the sound of

your lips, and that shall put bye all shewed toyes, whereof perhappes he might otherwise shew you some, as to leape, to flinge, to cast his head betwixt his legges, to lye downe, or suche like. And if you see that the spur doth make him to springe forwarde, and to amende his pace, then make much of him, & so by litle and litle, you shall bring him acquainted with the spur wel inough, and in time to know all the helpes, and corrections of the same.

But if you haue to spurre a horse that is somwhat in yeares, and of nature ramege or restifie. Then see that in any wise you spur him not at the first, eyther when you trot him, or runne him, but onlye whilest you pace him faire and softlye through some towne or Citye, and so goinge, sodenlye put spurres to him, helping him in the sel same instãce, with your voice, or with the sound of your lips, and force him therwith to fall into a swift trot, the

length

length of .xx. or xxx. paces, which if he doth, make much of him, & for a while vse him thus halfe a score times in a day, vntil he be perfect in that, which when you see he is: Then you may go into the field, & there whilst you trot him in some newe plowed grounde, spurre him and helpe him as before, making him to gallop as harde as he may drive, a prety way together, and then stay, making muche of him if he did well: Thus procedinge from soft pace to trot, and from trot to gallop, by continuall exercise, you shall make him both to feare the spurre, and also to know the helpe therof. Notwithstandinge there be some horses of nature verye liuely and sensible, whiche throughe euil breakinge at the first, and afterwarde by sufferaunce, haue bene so euyll accustomed, as they will neuer yelde to the spurre, but so soone as they feele it, they will leape and flynge and take on like Spirites. Wherefore yf anye suche Horse

chaunce to come into youre handes, firste for a while, ride him withoute spurres, & vse him to tred the ringes, vntill he hath learned to go quietlye in the same, and to kepe the true path. Which whan you se he doth, then ride him both with spurres, and also with a good wãd in your hand. And whilst he treadeth the ringe in some newe plowed ground with depe forrowes, when time is touche him with your spurres at sundrie times thrise, and if ye will, then playe his vagary, beate him forthwith with youre wande vpon the hedde on bothe sides, and betwixt the eares, and vppon hys forelegges. All to rating him at the selfe same present, wyth a terrible voyce, & neuer leaue him vntil you haue made him to yelde vnto the spurre, without makinge any resistaunce at al, and to thintent that he may suffer the pricke of the spurre the better, it shall be necessary to weary him, sometime with continuall turning and trotting him

round

round, and ouertwhart the forrowes, and sometime by trotting and gallopinge him right out, in one pathe to and froo. By meanes of which trauel and often spurringe him together, he shal fall into suche a sweat and heat, that the strokes shall greue hym the lesse. By meanes whereof he shall not only be content to abide the spur, but also learne by the stroke thereof to know your wil, and to obey the same, and so much the more if you shall not forget when he doth wel to make muche of him. But note by the way, that this last order belongeth to a horse of a great corage or if you should in such sort molest or weary a horse of a dull spirite, he woulde geue ouer, and for faintnes become restiffe, and therfore a good consideration muste be had aswell to the horses strength, as to his vyce.

But now though I shewed you in the last Chapter before, howe manye kindes of strokes of the spurre there

were, and generally howe and when to be vsed, yet lette it not greue you that I repete heare some part therof once againe with some litle addicion not to be left out.

First then when so euer youre horse will not tourne as you woulde haue him, or be stiffer necked of one side the of another, or will not carye his head right nor continue in his trotte, you shall correct him alwayes with the single stroke of the contrarye spurre, but if he were slowe in his trot, bracinge his head and necke right, then you shall correcte hym with the euen stroke of both spurres together for that stroke properlye serueth to quicken him & to make him go forwarde, and vnproperly for thother purposes in the former chapter rehersed. It is requisite also that I shew you somewhat more plainlye howe to correcte your horse with one spur after another whiche I called before, the clunchynge stroke, the order whereof is

thus,

thus.

When youre Horſe committeth a fault of anye ſide, as for example on the lefte ſide, then geue him with one ſpur immediatly after another, three ſtrokes. Whereof the firſte and laſte muſte be of the right ſide, but if he erreth on the right ſyde, then the firſte and laſt ſtroke muſt be of the left ſide. And note that after your horſe wil abyde the ſpur, & alſo knoweth the helpes therof, it ſhal not be good to ſpur him often, but onelye when you ſee it verye nedefull, as to direct his heade and necke when he rayneth not well, or to helpe him in his ſingle or double turnes, when you manege him, or els to giue him ſwiftenelle when he paſſeth a carere, for ouermuch ſpurringe wil make him ſwing tailed, and ſpecially if he be a Gennet, or Turkye horſe, whoſe tayles be alwayes loſe and at libertye, and are not tyed as the courſers be.

Of the muſeroll and the martingale. Cap. xiiii.

TO theſe foꝛeſayde kyndes of helpes and coꝛrections, I think, that Griſon wold haue alſo added the muſroll and the martingale, but that they ſemed perchaunce vnto him extraoꝛdinary thinges, and not mete to be vſed, but at certain times, and ſpecially the martingale. Which though it was firſt inuented by Euãgeliſta, an excellent rider, and a great hoꝛſmaſter of Myllan, not onelye to make the hoꝛſe to haue a ſteddy heade but alſo to make him lyght beſoꝛe in his aduauncing & in his going to gather his body roũd together: yet Griſon ſemeth not greatly to allow it: albeit he ſayeth it may be vſed when ỹ hoꝛſe is very heauye beſoꝛe, & marueloufly vnſtaid of head, neyther would he haue the hoꝛſe to weare it, aboue xv. dayes together, at the moſt. Thinking

king it in dede, a great deale beter, to bring the horse from such faultes, by such meanes, as are by him hereafter taught. But he prayseth muche the musrol, saying that if the horse do naturallye keepe his mouth close together, that then it canne not hurt him: but if he holde it open, then it doeth not onelye helpe him, but also correct him of that fault in such sort, as after that he hath bene vsed a litle thereunto: it will make him steddy both of mouth head, and necke, and to reane as he should do.

Of the horses lessons in generall and order therof. Cap. primum.

THus hauing declared vnto you, with what instrumentes, you should helpe or correct your horse, and generally how, and when to vse them, and also howe, and when to cherish him, as thinges onelye appertaining

The first Chapter of the seconde booke.

pertaynynge to the Ryders office: I thinke it therfore now mete to shew you what youre horse hath to learne for his part, and also what order you shall kepe in breakinge him, for yf a horse be taught vnorderlye, he shall neuer be perfect in any thinge. As for example if you, (as some men doe for lacke of skill) woulde vse to galloppe youre horse before he can stop well in his trotte, or to run him, before he can stop well in his gallop, or to manege him with a swift gallop, before he can stop, aduaunce and tourne redilye on both handes: you should mar him for euer. And therfore take hede that ye dewlye folowe thys order heare fo lowynge.

First you must vse great dyligence in makinge him to treade loftelye, to kepe one pathe, and to trotte cleane, whiche is one of the chefest pointes of all, bycause it is harder by nature for a Colte to trotte well then to goe softly, to runne, or to gallop.

Secondly

Secondly, you must teach him to be light at stoppe.

Thirdly, to aduaunce before, and to yarke behind.

Fourthly, to turne redily on both handes with single turne and double turne.

Fiftly, to make a sure and redy manege.

Sixtlye, to passe a Swift a Carier.

And finally, if your horse be nimble, and apt thereto by nature, you maye make him a Steere, by teachinge him to bounde aloft and to yarke withall: to gallop the galloppe galliarde, to teach the capriole, to daunce the Couuetty and such like kinde of sawltes: and in al his doinges from the beginning to the endyng, you must see that he reane wel, and beare his head steadilye whiche is the foundacion of all the rest.

And by obseruing this order with al ỳ rules therto beloging, in such sort as shalbe hereafter taught: ye shal win ỳ

space

ſpace of foure or ſixe monethes, make your horſe perfect in al pointes. Notwithſtanding ther be ſome yong horſes, ſo ſlowe of groth, as althoughe they can do their thinges orderly, yet they ſhewe no ſtrength, nor force in their doinges, vntil they be fiue or ſix yeares olde: bycauſe their ioyntes before that time, are not ful knitte, nor their mouthes throughly ſteyed. And note that from ſixe yeares to .xv. A horſe being not maymed, nor hurt, may very wel continue in his goodnes: yea & ſome horſes perhappes will continue vntill .xx. yeares and aboue, as therexamples before recited, do well teſtify.

Moreouer ſee that you teach your horſe earlye in ỹ morning, before you geue him his prouender, not faylinge in the beginninge of hys breakinge, vntill he be ſomwhat perfect: to ryde him euery day once. And afterwarde to ride him twiſe in a weke ſhall ſuffiſe, onleſſe you ſee that ſuch reſt doeth cauſe him to forgette hys leſſons, for

then

then vntil he hath gotten that which he had lost it shall be requisite to ride him agayne euerye daye one houre at the least, so longe tyme as he is able well to endure, leauing him alwayes with a good mouth. For to take ouermuche of a horse at once, is the nexte waye to make him faint hearted, and restiffe.

The order of treading the ringe, and to what end it serueth. Cap. ii.

TO thintēt than that your horse maye haue a loftye pace, trotte cleane, and learne to keepe one pathe, you shall firste cause him to be brought into the fyelde, myghe vnto some newe plowed grounde, and the deper the forrowes be, the better to make him lift his feete. Whereas after that you haue taken hys backe, you shall trot him right out, aboute the length of a C. paces. That done, you shall enter a good waye into one of the forrowes, in suche parte of the land

land, as you may haue ſpace inough, and mould inough, rounde about you, and there on the righte hande, ouer twharte the forrowes, make him to treade oute twiſe together, a rounde ringe, conteyninge in Circute aboute xxb. or .xxx. paces: and beinge come about at the ſeconde time, to the place, where he began: cauſe him to treade out the like ringe on the left hande. About the whiche after that he hath alſo gone .ii. times, let him beginne agayne on the ryghte hande, and ſo to ſhifte from ringe to ringe, treadynge euerye one, ſtill, twiſe about, vntyll he hath gone aboute the leſte ryuge, foure times, and about the right ring fyue tymes, for as he muſte beginne wyth the righte ringe, ſo muſte he ende wyth the ſame. Whereby he ſhall alwayes make twoo tournes more on the ryght hand, then on the left.

That done, trotte hym right out,

in

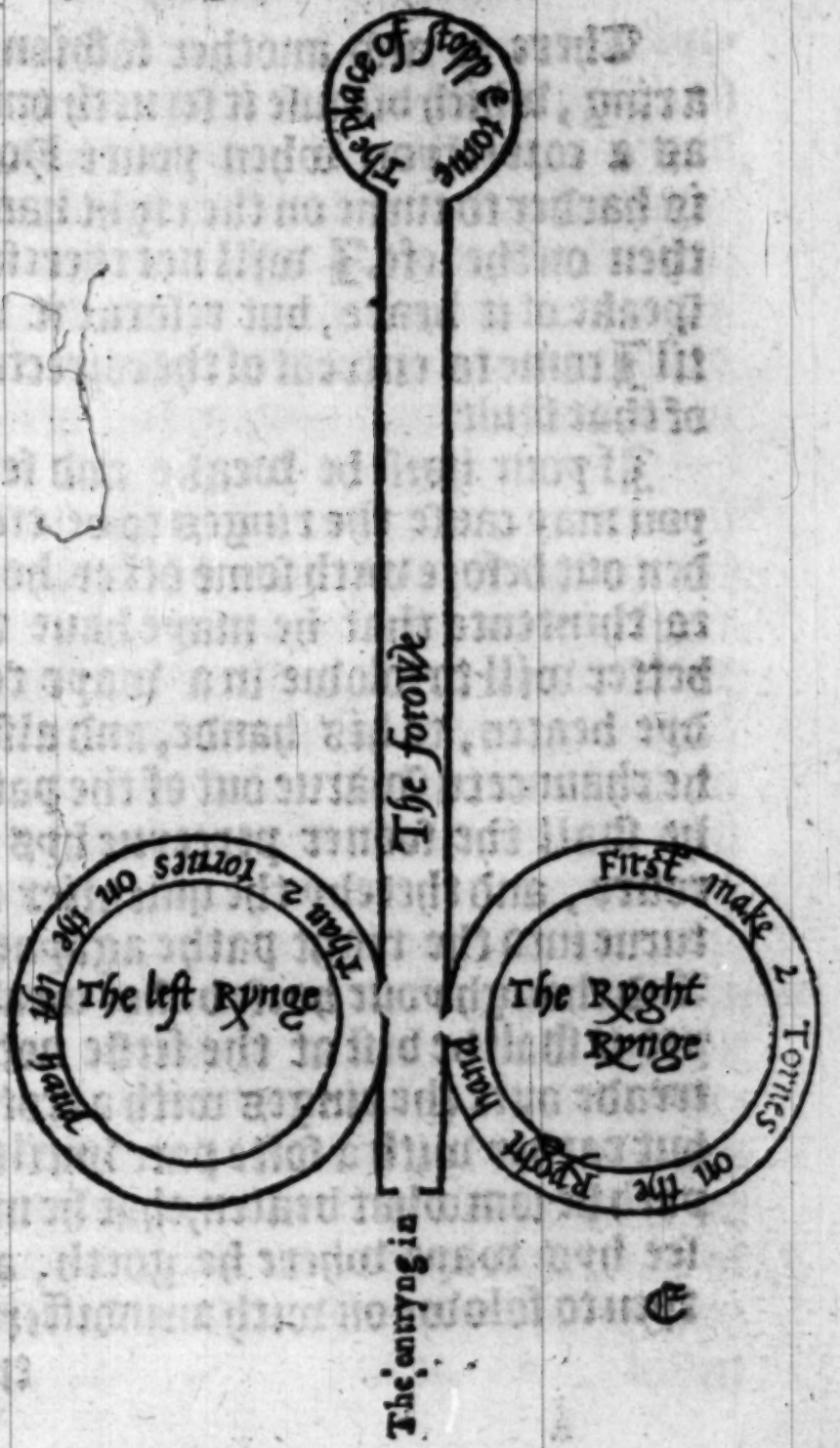
in the selfe same sorrowe, where he beganne firste, or in some other sorrowe on the oute syde of the righte rynge, the length of thyrtye paces, and thereby pullinge in youre bridle hande, stoppe him and staye a good whyle together, makynge hym to stande styll, and to keepe his heade and bodye, right in the pathe. And when you haue so done then tourne hym fayre and softlye, on the righte hande, takynge rowme ynoughe at the firste, for feare of makinge hym softe necked; and beynge come againe into the pathe: trot hym backe agayne to the place from whence he came, and there you shall lyghte of on his backe. And to encourage hym the more agaynste the nexte tyme, you maye yf you wyll, take of hys padde. Neyther shall you vse hym anye otherwyse than thus, for the space of eyghte dayes together. But after that the eyghte dayes bee expyred: Lette hym

go

goe increaſinge euerye daye his ring turnes, by. ii. and by. ii. vntil he come to xxii. that is to ſaye. x. for the lefte ring, & .xii. for the right. Which number as Griſon ſaieth maketh. v. large turnes and a halfe, appointinge foure goinges about, to euerye ſuche turne, and he calleth them large turnes, in reſpect of the narrow turnes, wherof we ſhal ſpeak herafter in their place. Neyther would he haue this number of ringe turnes for a certaine ſpace to be eyther augmented or diminiſhed. But thoughe you ſee heare that the horſe by this meanes learneth. iii. leſſons at once, that is to ſaye, firſte to tread the ringe, ſecondlye to ſtop, and thirdlye to turne: yet to auoyde confuſion, I wil not entreat of them al at once, but of euery one particularly by him ſelfe. And firſte to thintent you ſhould the better vnderſtand of what ſorte the ringes ought to be: beholde heare this fygure folowinge, liuelye expreſſing both ringes together with

the

the forow & place of stopping & turning.



C

There is also another fashion of a ring, which bicause it serueth onlye as a correctyon when youre Horse is harder to turne on the right hande then on the left, I will not therefore speake of it heate, but reserue it vntil I come to entreat of the correction of that fault.

If your horse be weake and feble you may cause the ringes to be trodden out before with some other horse to thintente that he maye haue the better will to folowe in a waye readye beaten, to his hande, and also if he chaunce to swarue out of the path, he shall the sooner perceyue hys erroure, and thereby the quicklier returne into the right pathe agayne. And though your horse be not weake: yet it shall be best at the firste not to treade oute the ringes with a trotte, but rather with a softe pace vntil the path be somwhat beaten, that he may see hys waye where he goeth, and then to folowe on with an indifferent trot,

trotyea & if your horse be ouer liuely or to quicke, you shal not suffer him to trot the ringes at all. But onlye to pace them faire and softlye for a certaine dayes together. vntil he be somwhat stayde and acquainted wyth them. For otherwise he will beare to harde vppon your hande and seeke to flee out.

And when the ring pathes throughcontinuall treading waxe somewhat harde: you maye shifte into a newe place where the grounde is newlye eared with deepe forrowes, and that as I saide before, shall make hym to liste highe. Albeit Grison in hys fourth booke, doth not allowe often chaunginge in the beginnynge, onelesse that necessity so forceth, sayinge that the horse beynge contynuallye taught in one place, shal the better remembre his lessons: yea and also his corrections, whereby there shall be bread in him as it were an habit of well doynge. Notwythstandynge

when you come to manege your horse or to passe a carier, I would not wish you to vse alwayes one place, or one length, lest he be to seeke when you chaunge places, thinkinge that he shoulde not do it anye other where, or if he do it not to passe his accustomed length, and so perchaunce stop before you woulde haue him.

But there be some which will not vse their horses to .ii. ringes, but to one only, which is very euil for a yōg horse, bycause it will make him faint harted and fearfull, for when he commeth to the place where he is wont to be tourned, he wil striue to go forth right, and so perhaps become restiffe or at the lest not go in the ringe so euenly & so iustly, as he should do. Notwithstandinge to a horse of some yeares and of a liuelye spright it maye sometime be verye well allowed and specially if he be stiffe necked, and hard to turne, yea and also to shewe that thoughe the forme of the rynges be

therby somwhat altred: yet he should alwaies kepe in one towne.

After that your horse hath worne the bridle a while, & is well acquainted therwith, you may encrease your ringe turnes euery day, by .ii. for eche ringe, vntill ye come to .xlvi. whiche make a .xi. large turnes and a halfe, that is xxii. for the left ring, and .xxiiii. for the right, according as your horse shalbe in breath and hable to endure it, otherwise a lesse nũber may suffise, for ouermuch labour doeth weaken a yong horse, which weakues doth not appeare in some vntill they be .iiii. or .v. yeares olde, for at the first the feare that he hath of his rider, maketh him to vnite hys force together, and to beare it out the more stoutly. But after that he is well acquaynted with his rider, he will not shewe so muche force in his labour and trauell than as he did before, but his natural weakneſſe will than appeare, and so muche the more, as he shall growe in

greatnes, and be laden with flesshe Notwythstandynge the numbre of turnes aboue saide is conuenient for any horse of an indifferent strength, for lxii. turnes may suffise anye horse, be he neuer so stronge or good of breath, onlesse he be to vnreasonably strong, in age, euill broken before, and vsed to liberty: for than, to breake him of his stubbornnes it shall not onlye be requisit to geue him. lxii. turnes, but also Cxxii. But that seldom for feare of weakeninge his backe, yea and perchaunce euery other member besides. But most commonlye after the wearinge of his bridle, obserue the number of. xlvi. whiche you shall not encrease, but vpon such occasion as is aforesaide, nor yet diminisshe the same, onlesse it be when you trotte him and turne him to and fro in manege wise, after that you be come out of the ringes, wherof we shal entreat hereafter in his place.

The helpes and corrections mete to bee vsed whilst he treadeth the ringes, also when you shal gallop the ringes, and to how many purposes it serueth.

If your horse in treadinge the ring, trotteth not fast inoughe, or bee ramege, that is to say, not keping a iuste pace, but fareth as one that were in two mindes, not caryng whether he went on, or not: or if he will sodenlye stop before his lesson be ended, then quicken him often with youre voyce, or with the sounde of your lips, before mencioned, and by lyttle & litle, make hym to know the helpe of your legge and heele, by strikinge him sometime with one legge or heele, and somtime with both, accordinge as his fault shall require. The order whereof is before declared, and to make hym goe the iuster,

it shall be good for the moste parte, to holde your contrary leg in his sight, and likewise your rod whē you come to beare one, as for example, if he be stiffer on the right side thē on the left, then holde out your left legge, and lay your rod crosse ouer his left shoulder. But if he be harder on the leste side, then holde out youre right leg, & hold youre rod right out not far from the horses right eye, remembrynge alwayes to holde the raynes of youre bridle, thone shorter then the other. In all which thinges in such sorte as I taught you in the first booke. But if he be ramege eyther by nature or by euill breakinge, then make him to treade the rynges first with a swifte trot, & than with so hard a gallop, as he can driue, helping him in due time with your voice, rod or spur, as occasion shal require, and that shall make him to forget toyes and to attend to his waye, but see that you gallop him not first for feare of makinge him re-

stiffe

ſtiffe. And this way ſerueth to correct a great meany of other faultes, as the lightnes and playing with his head, and when he draweth vp his tonge, and will not ſtay his mouth vpon the bit in his due place. Or if he go iumping without order or ſlinging with his heles, likewiſe if he be to haſty or furious this will ſtay him and cauſe that he ſhall afterwarde ſtop the better in his Carier, and not run away. Alſo if he vſe to piſſe alwayes when he is handled, this taken in time wil correct him. And finally if he be ſlowe and dull, this will quicken him. But if he be verye liuely and quicke of him ſelfe: than you ſhall do cleane contrary to this, that is to ſay, you ſhal neither geue him ſwift trot nor gallop. And whenſoeuer you galloppe youre horſe remẽbre alwayes to helpe him more or leſſe with your voyce, rod or ſpur, according as the qualitye of the horſe ſhal require, and when he doeth well to cheriſh him. But thoughe the

gallopping of the ringe, serueth to so manye good pourposes as you haue harde: yet for the moste parte, let him tread the ringes with a good round trot, and not to gallop them at all, onlesse some of the forsaide occasions doe so require.

Of stoppinge.

HItherto we haue spoken of treadynge the ringes only, now we wil shewe you how you shall teache your horse to stop. I tolde you before, that hauinge ended youre number of ring turnes, you shuld trot your horse right outs in the midle forowe betwixte the ringes vntill you come to the place of stop, and there to stay a good pretye while together, keping his body right in the path, whiche if he will not doe, but stande ouertwhartly either with his forepartes or hinderparts, or els perchaūce with his

his whole bodye cleane oute of the pathe: Then see that ye touche him at the first neyther with heele nor rod, lest he not knowing the one nor other be dystempred, and perchaunce fall a rummynge awaye. But you shall appoint a footman to stand at the place of stoppe, who shal direct him into the right pathe by thrustinge him wyth his handes on that syde whiche standeth out of order. And this waye is not onlye good for a yonge horse, but also for any other horse, that is in age and by meanes of euyll breakyng, hath bene accustomed to stop wronge, but than the footeman besides thrustinge him with his handes, may also chastise such a horse with a rodde, by strikinge him therewith on that side that he erreth, or if you wil not so do, you may cause your horse to go stil in the same path a yard or .ii. further forward, and there stop him, holding the rean of his hedstrain straiter on ỹ side wheron he most forceth your hãd then

on

on the other, and that shall kepe him whether he wyll or not in the ryght pathe.

And after that he begynneth to be somwhat obediēt vnto you, you may direct him into the right path when he stoppeth wronge, with the ouerplus of the reanes of his hedstraine, by beating him therwith moderatly vpon that shoulder or romp that standeth farthest oute of order. But beware in any wise that you strike him with no rod before he come to weare a bridle.

It is very good also to trot him to some hanginge grounde called of the Italions Pendino, and there to stop him somwhat downe the hill, but therein you must vse good discreation in chosing such a ground as shalbe mete for the pourpose. For a yong horse many times will be afrayde to stop downe the hil, and specially if it be ouersteye, yea and it maye doe him more harme then good, beinge an occasion per-

chaunce

chaunce that he shall neuer after bee light of stop. Wherefore at the first it shalbe best to stop him in such a ground as shall be neyther to steepe nor yet to plaine, but betwixt bothe, as that is which some thing falleth, and riseth immediatly againe. So shall not the horse be afrayde of it. And afterward when he is growne in age, and hath more force and strength you maye be the bolder to stop him vppon a steper grounde, according as you shal think it nedefull. And let this suffise you for this time, bycause we shalbe forced to speake more of stoppinge in the chapters next folowinge.

Of going backe, and to what ende it serueth, and how and when you shal teach your horse to do it.

After that your horse hath worne the bridle, and knoweth the rod and spur, you shal teach hym when he hath stopt, be it vpon a han-

hanging grounde, or otherwise to go backward. iii. or. iiii. steppes, which will not onlye staye his mouthe, and make him light of heade, but also to liste his legges, and to bee the more apte to aduaunce before. For the whyche cause it was necessarye to talke of this before I proceaded anye further.

To teache youre horse then to goe backe: you muste so soone as he hathe stopt, pull in your bridle hande moderatlye accordinge as the horses resistaunce shall require, and so keepynge youre hande steddye withoute geuynge hym anye libertye, stryke hym faire and softlye vppon the bowinge of his necke wyth your rodde saying vnto him wyth a softe voyce in that instaunt, backe, backe I saye, and solycyte hym in that sorte a pretye whyle together: for the whyche yf he wyll not moue his legges, or doeth make any resistance, then

then ſpurre hym in tyme, firſte wyth one ſpurre, and then wyth another, but moſt on that ſide whereas you ſee his hinderpartes to ſtande moſt oute of order, to thintent that he maye goe right in the path. And beſides thys, you may haue a footman to ſtand at the place of ſtoppe, wyth a rod in hys hande, who in the ſelfe ſame tyme, that you pul in the brydle ſhal knocke him fayre and ſoftly with his rodde vppon the knees, and ſeldome or neuer vppon the ſnowt. And ſometyme lette hym onelye threaten him without beatynge him at all, but if this wyll not ſuffiſe, then lette the ſame manne take the chekes of the bitte in hys hande, and ſo forze hym to goe backe, not leauynge to moleſt hym, ſometyme one waye, and ſometyme another, vntill at the leaſt he hath made him to pull backe one foote. And whenſoeuer he doeth well, bee readye immedyatlye to coye hym for the ſame, and then lette

him

him ſtaye a whyle. That done, cauſe him to do the like againe by pulling in the bridle only and none otherwiſe. For the makinge much of him before, wil cauſe him to go backe of his own accord with both legs, yf not, than by correctinge him in ſuch ſorte as is aforeſaide, you ſhall force him to goe backe whether he will or not.

Of aduauncinge, whereto it ſerueth, and where, how, and when, you ſhall teach him to do it.

TO aduaunce is a tearme vſed of our horſmen, ſignifiyng that whiche the horſe doth when at ỹ ſtop he liſteth vppe bothe his forefete eue̅ together ſomwhat aboue grou̅d & letteth them fal again twiſe or thriſe together, whiche the Italions call Far le poſate and it is ſo neceſſarye a thinge as withoute it the horſe can neuer manege well nor turne re-

dilye

dilye, as hereafter you shall well perceiue, wherfore when youre horse can stoppe well, and will also goe backewarde when you would haue him, it is mete to teache him to aduaunce. And as it is not amysse to teache it hym, when you stoppe hym in the forowe betwixt the twoo ringes, so is it very good also to go into some long sandy way, which is euen and plaine, and there after that you haue trotted him right out with a very swift trot the length of .xl. foote, or there about, to stop him, helpinge him immediatlie with youre voyce, and also wyth both spurres euen together, and sometime with your rod by strikinge him therewith on the right shoulder, but seldome on the left. And if he wil not aduaunce for that, no not so muche as wyth his right legge: Then kepinge still a steddye hand vpon him, correct him immediatlye twise or thrise together with the euen stroke of youre spurres, or els with one spurre after

another, helpinge him alwayes with your voice, as by ſaiynge vnto him hyppe, huppe, or hoyſe, hoyſe. And immediatly after, trotte him oute a-gaine the like diſtaunce with a ſwift trotte, and at the ſtoppe doe as you did before, continuinge ſtill the ſame, vntill you haue made him to lyfte his feete from the grounde, and to aduaunce thyſe, or twiſe together at the leaſte, whiche whan he doeth, thoughe it be but meanlye, yet make muche of him, and coye him with youre righte hande, or wyth youre ſticke, by ſcratchinge him therewith on the necke, nigh vnto the withers, ſuffringe him there to ſtaye a while: That done, trotte him forth againe, and at the next ſtop you ſhall ſee that ſo ſoone as he heareth youre voyce, he will aduaunce of his owne accord, not onelye with one legge, but with both, yea and ſo manye tymes toge-gether, as you will haue him. And in ſo doynge, you ſhall ſeldome helpe

him

hym with your spurres or rodde, but onlye with the caules of your legges and with youre voyce, whiche must alwayes be one. And if the grounde where he stoppeth be somewhat hanginge, it shalbe so much the more easye for him, but after that he can aduaunce, and doeth vnderstand the helpes of the voyce, rodde, and spurre, beware that ye vse not to geue him such short stops one after another, least he take a custome to stoppe sooner, and therewith to aduaunce higher then you would haue him: but rather trot him oute the iust length of a Carter, towardes the knoll of some hill, and there stoppe him vppon the browe thereof, or steper downe, accordinge as the qualytye of the Horse shall require, helpinge him as is afore-saide. For allure youre selfe that a hangynge grounde is verye necessarye and speciallye when the Horse is not apte of hym selfe to bowe hys howghes behynde, for the

horse that is naturally light hath not so muche nede of a hanginge grounde by cause that he with a lytle helpe in a playne ground will learne to stoppe euen vppon his buttockes, whiche is the chefest grace of the stop, for onlesse the horse in his stoppe doth bowe his houghes orderly, and run slidinge on his hinderlegges, neither stoppe nor aduauncinge shalbe praise worthye.

When youre horse can stop and aduaunce wel in his trot: then you may teache him in the like groundes to do the same vpon a gallop, vsing the selfsame order, helpes, and corrections, that are aboue written. And forget not in any wise to make much of him when he doeth well, but for the moste parte lette him continue the doynge therof vpon a trot, for that shal make him so light and so perfect as when you come afterwarde to gallop him, or to run him, he shall not be to seeke therein.

Corrections

Corrections to bee vsed when youre horse aduaunceth to highe, or oute of order, or when you woulde not haue him.

If youre horse aduaunceth to highe, or listeth not vp hys feete euen together, and with such grace as he ought to doe, correct him immediatlye with the euen stroke of your spurres, and somtime with your rod also, striking him therwith vpon the flankes, that done, put hym forward again the length of a short maneging course, and there stop, helping him to aduaunce with youre horse, and if neede be, with the caulfes of your legges, or with your spurres, or els with rod vpon his right shoulder and sometime with all together, according as you shal see it nedeful. Or after that you haue corrected him, you maye if you will, without puttinge him forward turne him and go backe againe in the selfe same pathe a good

prety way, and then to retourne from thence with a good rounde trot, and to ſtoppe him vppon the ſame knoll, where he ſtopt before, and ſo to continue returninge ſtyll to and fro, vntill he hath amended his faulte, and aduaunceth as you woulde haue him, which when he doth, make muche of him, and let him ſtaye a good while after, for the longer that you ſtaye him, the more perfect you ſhall make him.

If youre Horſe hathe gotten an euill cuſtome to ſtop, and to aduaunce withall, ſodenlye, or oftner then you woulde haue him, whiche fault moſt commonlye is incident to yonge horſes. Then correct him immediatlye wyth your voyce, and alſo with your rodde vpon his flankes, and ſometime vpon his forelegges, yea and if nede be, with your ſpurres euerye maner of waye, forcinge him to go forward, and not to aduaunce, but when you ſhall prouoke him thereunto either

with

with voyce, spurres, legges, or rod, or with all together, accordynge as the horses qualitie shall require, for some horse is so vile of courage, and so dull of vnderstandinge, as if you alwaies vse to helpe him with your spurres, at the stop: Then so often as you shal spurre him, to make him go forward, he wil by and by stop, and aduaunce, and the more you spurre hym, the woorse he will be, and so perchaunce become restiffe, wherefore you muste vse greate diligence, and good discreation in makinge him to knowe by the harde or loose bearinge youre bridle hande, when you helpe him with youre spurres, to goe forwarde, and when to stop. And vntill he be perfect therein, it shalbe best to helpe him at the stoppe, onelye wyth youre voyce, and not to vse youre spurres or rod, but when you doe correct him or els when you woulde haue him to go forwarde.

When and how to teache your horſe to yarke, and to make hym lyght behinde.

IF your horſe be of a conuenient age, and growen to his full ſtrength and therwith haue a good backe, and hable to endure, (for otherwiſe it ſhoulde doe hym more harme then good): Then hauinge taught him to ſtop, & to aduaunce before, you may teach him alſo to yarke behind, by helping him in his aduaūcing, with your boyce and with your rod, beatinge him therwith behinde, ſometime on the one ſide, and ſometime on the other, and if neede be, you maye alſo helpe hym wyth the euen ſtroke of youre ſpurres, not ceſſinge to moleſt him in ſuch ſorte, vntill you ſee that he beginneth to gather vp his rompe, & to lift his hinder legs, whiche doinge, you ſhall leaue beatinge, & make muche of him, and afterward you ſhall ſee that with a verye little

helpe

helpe, he will fall vnto it of his owne accord, you maye also if you will, appoint a footman that hath some skil, to stand behind you, with a longe rod in his hande, who at the stop whilst your horse aduanceth, may helpe him with his voyce, and by beatinge him on the haunches, and on the rompe, cause him to parke, whyche waye is very good, so that youre horse be not ouerliuelye, and therewith also naturallye headstronge, for than perchaunce it wyll make him to springe forward, and to fall a runnyng, wherfore vntill he hath a stayde mouth, it were better to vse the firste waye, or elles to bringe hym vnto it in the stable in thys sort.

When you come into the Stable, stande behynde him with a longe rod in youre hande, and beate hym therewyth on the midde rompe, helpynge him in that instant, with that voyce whyen ye vse to make him lyght behynde, not ceassynge to molest hym in

that sore vntill he gather vppe his rompe, and cast oute both his heeles euen together, & that of a iust heigth twise or thrise together, which doing you shall leaue beatinge, and make much of him, sufferinge him to rest a good while after. Thus solicitinge him twise or thrise a daye, you shall make him so light and so redye of his heeles, that he will yarke so soone as he shall but heare youre voice, or the whisse of youre rod, and when he can do it well in the stable, then to make him the more perfect therein abrode, you may when you ride him, cause a footeman to stande behinde you with a louge sticke in his haude, who by threatninge him, and beatinge him on the Rompe, maye cause him to yarke so often as you shall thynke it mete, and yf youre Horse bee verie lighte and nimble of him selfe, you maye teache him also to leape at the stoppe, and to yarke with hall. but sith that leapinge is more mete for a stir-

ring

ringe horse, then for a horse of seruice, and also for that there be diuerse kindes of leapes, I will not therfore entreat of that heare, but differ it vntill I haue shewed you the order of turning and maneginge.

Howe to teache youre horse to turne redilye on both handes.

I Entende to speake heare of the narrow and strait tournes, and not of the large tournes, otherwise called the ringe toutnes, for we haue entreated of them sufficientlye before.

And first you shall vnderstande that of the narrowe turnes, there be three kindes, that is to saye, halfe tourne, whole turne, and double turne. The halfe tourne is when the horse turneth on the one side, and setteth hys heade that waye, that his taile before stoode, and is called the half turne, for that the horse maketh but half a circle, but

but yf he doubleth the same, and setteth his heade that waye it stoode at the firste: then it is called a whole turne, for in turninge round about, he maketh a circle complet. And .iij. suche whole turnes make a double turne, whyche Grison calleth Volta raddoppiata who appointeth to euerye such turne fowre halfe turnes whiche maye bee otherwise syngle turnes. And note that in turninge dyuerse thynges are to be obserued.

First that he bringe in the contrarye legge vppon the other, and that he carye hys legges neyther to high, nor to lowe, also that he keepe alwayes one pathe, and that he neyther prealle forwarde, nor yet retrobarswarde in hys turninge, also that he keepe hys bodye in one staye, wythe thinge neyther heade, necke, nor anye part of his body, but to come in whole and rounde together, and to close hys turne in so narrowe a rowme as maye be. But firste you shall teache him to

make

make the syngle or halfe tournes in this sort, and order here followinge.

When you are come out of the ringes, trotte your horse right out in the midle forrowe vnto the place of stop, and there after that you haue stopt, tourne hym faire and softlye on the right hande takynge rowme inough at the firste, as I shewed you before, for feare of makynge him soft necked, that done, geue hym the lyke tourne on the left hande, and then turne hym agayne on the righte hande, remembringe alwayes to begynne with the ryght hande, and to ende wyth the same, and see that in euerye turne he bringe in the contrarye forefoote, vpon the other forefoote, as for example when you turne hym on the right hande, cause him to lift vppe hys lefte forefoote, and to bringe it in ouer the right forefoote, whiche you shall doe by helpinge him with youre voyce in saiynge to him, tourne heare, and by strikinge him with your rodde moderathye

ratelie vppon the lefte shoulder. And when you turne him on the left hand, helpe him with your voyce as before, and with youre rodde on the righte shoulder, to bringe in the right forefoote ouer the left forefoote. Whiche act Grison calleth Incauallare whiche is so muche to saye, as to lap one thinge ouer another.

And note that thoughe your horse at the firste doeth not bringe in his contrarye foote ouer the other orderlye, but perchaunce vnder the other, yea, and that wyth knockinge his legges together: it maketh no matter, for the greefe thereof, shall bee a good correctyon vnto hym, and in tyme shall make hym to amende hys owne faulte. But yf he bee harder to tourne on the one hande, then on the other, then you shall helpe him wyth the contrarye legge or Spurre, or wyth youre rodde, by beatinge him vpon the contrarye shoulder, and sometime to

make

make him to close, trulye it shall be nedefull to helpe him with the closing stroke of youre heeles or spurres. Whiche kinde of helpe is necessarye for twoo causes: First, for that it will make him to turne roundlye as well with his hinderpartes as with his forepartes: Secondlye, bicause some Horse is so quicke and so liuelye, as when he is touched, but onelye on the contrarye side, he will turne perhaps with too stiffe a necke, lookinge the contrarye waye, or contrarywise he will wrye his heade or necke to muche on that side, that he hath to turne, or els turne beyonde the place, and out of the right pathe, in whiche he should close his turne. Albeit such helpe is not commonlye to bee vsed, but onelye at certaine times, when some great necessitye requireth it, for the firste helpes are more kindlye, and therefore ought to bee the more ordinarye. But yf he bee so harde

harde of anye ſide, as the ſoꝛeſayde helpes can not make hym to tourne when you would haue hym: then you maye vſe theſe coꝛrections heare folowinge.

How to coꝛrect your hoꝛſe when he is harder to turne of the one ſyde then of the other, whyche fault is called of the Italyons Credenza.

BUt firſt I thinke it mete to ſhewe you the cauſes of that fawlte, and then howe to coꝛrect it, and you ſhal vnderſtand that there bee dyuerſe cauſes wherof one, maye bee the naturall inclynacyon whereby euerye Hoꝛſe is moꝛe apte to tourne on the lefte ſyde then on the ryght. Secondlye the hardneſſe of the bitte pynchynge hys mouthe on the one ſyde: maye ſo greue him as he dare

dare not tourne on that syde. Thirdlye, lacke of knowledge howe to handle his legges, and to reane with hys necke, maye cause him to turne so frowardlye and so vnwillinglie, as he feelinge him selfe neuer so litle wearye, will tourne no more at that time, for anye thinge that ye can doe. But to saye the trueth, wearynesse and lacke of breath, maye cause any horse be he neuer so well broken, to doe the same. Fourthlye, the ignorance of the Rider in helpynge hym otherwyse then he should doe, may make the horse so amased, as he knoweth not what to doe, vnderstandynge not the Riders intente. Fiftlye, the horse maye be euill broken, and therby made harder of one side, then of another, for thus yf he be angred neuer so lyttle, he will not tourne perhappes on that syde that you would haue hym, and the worse, yf he shall perceyue that you be afrayde of hym

and that you will suffre him to haue hys owne will, and to tourne whyche waye he lyll, for that shalbe an occasion to make hym more stubborne and to continue styll in hys faulte. But nowe thoughe Erison heare according to euerye one of these causes, coulde appoynte proper corrections (whyche in deede were the best order of teachynge) yet to auoyde confusion as he sayeth, he wyll not so doo, but rather teache you vche generall kyndes of correctyons as maye amende that faulte, of what cause so euer it proceadeth. And because that euerye Horse as I sayde before, is more apte by nature to turne on the lefte hande, then on the right, he sheweth you fyrst howe to correct the hardnes of the right hand in thys sorte heare folowinge.

Make your horse or some newe plowed ground to tread out .ii. ringes like vnto these here beneath figured, whyche differ not so much from the .ii. rin-

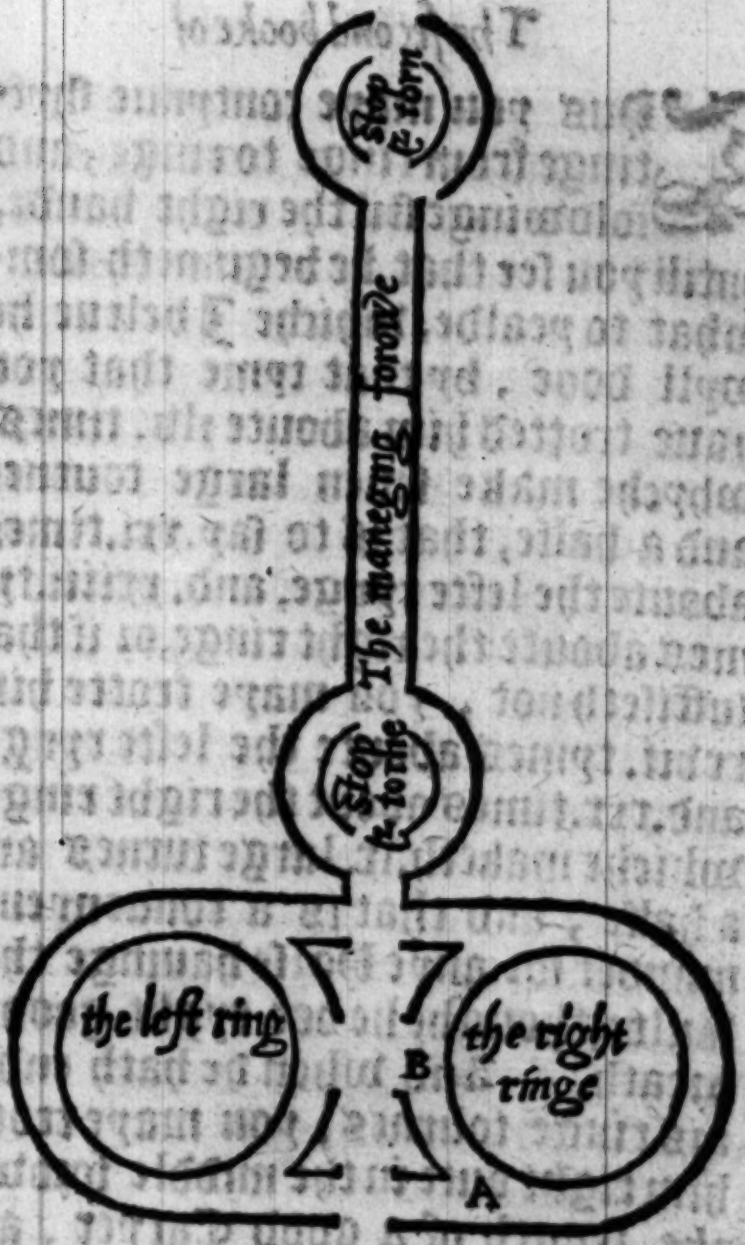
ges

ges before described, in shape, as in the order of treadinge of them.

For whereas you were wont before to go twise about in the right ryng, folowing still the right hand, and then to goe twise aboute the left ringe folowinge than the lefte hande. Nowe you shall goe about eche ringe three times, folowing still the right hand, in bothe of them. And whereas before iiii. goynges aboute made a large turne, now six goinges aboute shall do no more then make a large turne, and the reason is thys, for yf you should go out of the right ring at the second turne for to entre into the lefte ringe, and woulde folowe still the right hande (as you muste doe) then you shoulde lacke a good deale of closing the second turne, as you may easly perceiue by a litle considering of the figure, in the right ryng, wherof I haue marked the place where you shoulde goe oute, for to enter into the

leſte rynge, with this letter. A. and the place of cloſinge youre turne with B. betwixt whyche twoo letters is conteyned that poꝛtion of the Cirtle, whiche ſhoulde be wantinge, wherefoꝛe you muſt nedes goe thꝛiſe about, to thintente the ſeconde tourne maye be fullye ended, and as foꝛ the ouerplus, it ſhall make no matter. To theſe rynges is alſo added a myddle foꝛrowe with twoo places of ſtoppinge and turninge mete to manege youꝛ hoꝛſe therein, to and fro, wherof we ſhal entreat hereafter in his due place moꝛe at large.

(*)



The carring in

Thus you maye contynue shyf-
tinge from ringe to ringe, and
folowinge stil the right hande,
vntill you see that he beginneth som-
what to yealde, whiche I beleue he
wyll dooe, by that tyme that you
haue trotted him aboute xlv. times,
whyche make seuen large tournes
and a halfe, that is to say. xxi. times
aboute the lefte rynge, and. xxiiii. ty-
mes aboute the right ringe, or if that
suffiseth not, you maye trotte him
xxvii. tymes aboute the lefte ryngе,
and. xxx. times about the right ringe,
whiche maketh. ix. large turnes and
a halfe, and that is a conuenyente
number for anye Horse hauinge that
faulte, thoughe he bee eyght good of
breath. And when he hath ended
his ringe tournes, you maye trotte
him right oute in the middle forowe,
the length of a good Caryer, and
there, after that you haue made
him to stoppe, and to aduaunce, you
shall make muche of hym and suffer

him

him to staye a good whyle, holdinge as well than, as at all other tymes (vntill he hath amended hys faulte) the right reane of his bridle shorter then the other, and after that he hath so pawsed and is quiet, you shal cause a footmanne that hath some skill to stande ryghte against hym with a sticke in hys hande, and whilst you moue youre fiste to turne youre horse on the ryghte hande, the footman in the same instaunt shall stryke hym wyth his stycke on the lefte side of hys nose, and not leaue beatinge him vntill he tourne, not forgettinge alwayes whilst he beate him, to vse that sounde of the tounge, whiche I taught you before. And to thintent that the horse at suche time reare not right vppe, he maye beate him sometyme vpon the legs, by whych so molestyng him, doubt ye not, but that you shall make him to turne as he ought to do, and hauing turned, you shal first make much of him and then trot hym

backe againe in the same path or fo-
rowe, euen harde to the edge of the
ringes, from whence ye came. Wher-
as you shal appoint another footman
to stande with a rodde in his hand to
thintent that when you haue stopte
your horse againe there, and are rea-
dye to tourne him (which must be still
on the right hand) the footman maye
rate him by saying tourne villain, or
such like wordes, yea and if neede be,
also beate him in suche sorte, as the o-
ther man did before. But if your horse
be very hard to tourne, then to make
him to do it the more easlye, you may
at euery end of the path after that he
hath stopt and aduaunced, make him
to go backe about. ij. paces, and in his
goinge backe, tourne him, but after
that he beginneth to fall somewhat
vnto it, beware that you vse not then
to make him go backe, least he get an
euill custome to make his turnes al-
together abandonat, and to much by-
pon his hinder loynes.

Thus

Thus by trotting him vp and downe and turning him to and fro. vi. or vii. tymes together when you come oute of the rynges, you shall in the space of three daies throughly correct that fault, which fault if it were not ouermuche, I would not wish you in his goinge to and fro, to turne him euery time on the right hande, but firste on the righte hande, and then on the left interchaungeably, but so as the firste and laste tourne maye be alwayes on the right hande, vsinge alwayes suche helpes and corrections as are aboue saide.

But if your horse be harder to turne on the lefte hande, then on the righte, then begin first with the left ring, obseruinge order more contrarye in all thinges to the first, whiche I am sure you can do of youre selfe without any more wordes.

Here other Corrections for the fault aboue sayde, whereof the

first

first here foloweth.

YOu maye also correct that fault without ridinge him in anye rynge, or otherwise in this sort.

.. .. Firste cause him to bee brought into some long narow way, enclosed on bothe sides with headge, dicke or wal, and there after that you haue reaned vp his head by staying ẏ reanes of the bridle with the button vpon his necke, if he be hard to turne on the right hande, fasten the one end of a good longe corde or thonge, to the middle eye of the bit on the right side, and teye the other ende vnto his surcingle on the same side, straining it good and hard, for to make him bow his necke: that don, let him so remain alone in the middest betwixt you and him that brought him, or some other whom you shal thinke mete, hauinge eche of you a rod in your hande, with

the

the whiche roddes you shal chase him betwixt you from one to another, by strikinge him alwaies when he commeth towardes eyther of you, vppon the left side of the nose, & no where els and that shall make him turne on the right hand, not forgettinge alwayes when you beat him, to help him with the sound of the tung, before declared: and you shall see that in a verye litle whyle, the only sound of the tung and the sighte of the roddes, will make him to turne of his own accord without anye beatinge at all. Yea the sounde of the tounge it self is so good a warninge vnto him, as if he be once accustomed thereunto he will not tarye the beatinge, and thoughe sometime he happe to fall downe in hys turninge, it maketh no matter, for he wyll ryse againe alone, yea and that shalbe a very good correctiō vnto him. And when you see ỹ he beginneth to ware somwhat weary, louse the thonge from the surcingle, but not

from

from the bit, and immediatlye get vp on his backe taking the louse ende of the thonge in your right hande, whiche shal serue in stede of a false reane, and trot him foorth the length of the x. or .xii. paces, and there stoppe him, whereas one must stande with a rod in his hande, readye firste to threaten him, and then if nede be, to beate him therwith vpon the left side of the nose for to make hym tourne. And in the same instaunt, you shall not only help him wyth youre tounge, but also by straininge a litle the thonge which is in your right hande. And hauing turned, trot him backe again to the place from whence he came, whereas may stand also another man to helpe him at the stop, as the former did, to turne againe on the same side: or for lacke of another man, you may turne him the second time on the left hand, & so trot him forth towardes the first man.

Thus trottinge and tourninge him to and fro, you shal correct him quickelye

lye of that fault, neither shal you nede to vse the helpe of strainge the cord or thonge in his turne aboue twise or thrise at the most. For the sound of the roung, the feare of the footmans rod, & the holding of ỳ right rean of his bridle shorter then the other, shal suffise. And note, that as the thonge beinge put on the right side of the bit doeth correct the horses hardenesse on the same side: so likewise if it be put on the left side, it will correct the horse that is harde to tourne on the left side, for sides and places of correction onelye chaunged, the order is al one, in both.

The secande correction for the same fault.

YOu maye also correct that fault by teying a corde vnto the headstraine on that side that the horse is hard to turne, so as it maye run throughe the ringe therof, to thintent

that

that when you pull the coꝛde, it maye ſtraine the hoꝛſes head, and being let go, it may ſlacke againe: the louſe end of which coꝛde, let ſome footman hold in his hande, and whilſt you beynge on his backe, do helpe him with your tounge to tourne, let the footman pul the Coꝛde, whereunto yf the hoꝛſe be vſed a while, he wil afterward turne of himſelfe ſo ſoone as he ſhall heare the ſounde of the tounge without the helpe of the coꝛde.

The thirde Coꝛrection foꝛ the ſame.

TAke a coꝛde about a yard longe, and tye the one end thereof vnto the vppermoſte eye of the bridle on that ſide that the hoꝛſe is not hard to turne, and let it come betwixt his neather lippe, and neather goombes, and ſo paſſe thꝛoughe the vppermoſt eye of the bit on the other

ſyde

ſide, beinge ſtrayned ſo harde as the
horſe can wel endure it, and there ſtay
it by making a knot only vpon the
cord hard by the cheke of the bit, with
out caſting the cord about the iron, ſo
as it can not ſlyppe: the louſe ende of
which cord, when you ride your horſe
you ſhall hold in your hande in ſteade
of a falſe reane, and ſo often as you
pull that corde, and helpe him with
your tung, you ſhal force him to turne
whether he will or not. And leaſt a
Cord perhaps wil gaule your hand,
you may if you wil, make it all of lea-
ther, hauing that which muſt be in the
horſes mouth, for otherwiſe it would
not greue him.

The fourth Correction.

The fourth correction is by
puttinge the kirble hooke
on that ſide that the horſe
is moſt hard to turne: on y
backſide of which hooke
nere to the horſes lip, wold be made .ii.
litle ſharp prickes, faſhioned like cocks
ſpurs, Which

Which kinde of hooke, Griſon calleth in his language Guancietto, or if you will you may ſet thoſe pricks on the back ſide of the lincke whereon the ſayde hooke hangeth, which linke is made like an .s. in thys ſort .5. ſo ſhall they pricke hym hygher towardes the mouth. And though ſome horſe is corrected by hauing thoſe prickes placed on the contrarye ſide, yet is it more kindly to haue them placed where I haue ſhewed you. Or inſtead of both theſe wayes you maye cauſe .iii. litle nailes to be ſet on the backſide of his portſmouth, and it ſhall be as good. But beware in anye wyſe that you ſeeke not to correct this fault by putting anye Iron engin within the horſes mouthe, as ſome men doe, whiche will cauſe a bitte to be made of purpoſe, hauynge the one ſide tougher then the other, whiche is the highe waye to diſtempre the horſes mouth, and to make him ſo as he ſhall neuer ſtay well vppon anye bit. Notwythſtan-

standing a seache welted on the inside is very necessarye sometime for suche pourpose, as I will shewe you hereafter when I come to speake of the diuersitie of bittes, and whereto they serue.

The fift correction.

IF he will not tourne on that side that you would haue him, then lette him turne on thother side, as he wil himselfe: and after that he hath begun, let him not leaue, but beate him vpon the head betwixt the eares, and all to rate hym wyth your voyce, forcing him to turne continuallye on that hande, so fast as he may driue, euen till he be almost out of breath, and ready to geue ouer for very werines, and you shall see that with a litle helpe, he wil be easely intreated to turn on thother side: whiche doue, you shal make much of him,

and beynge once well corrected after this ſorte, it is poſſible that he will neuer haue that faulte againe.

The firſt correction.

GO into ſome ſoft grounde newlye plowed with depe forrowes, and there firſt pace him faire and ſoftlye to and fro, the length of a manegynge courſe, then followe on with a good rounde trotte, and when he will not tourne on that hand that you woulde haue him, all to rate him with a terrible voyce, and beate him with a Cogel vpon the head betwixt theares, and vppon bothe ſydes of the heade, and moſt vppon that ſide whereof he is moſt eaſye to tourne, prouokinge hym to tourne thother waye, whiche if for all this, he wyll not doe, then without anye reſpecte,

some-

ſometime runne hym, ſometime trot hym, and ſometyme galloppe hym, as faſt as he maye ſtinge, nowe right oute, nowe ouertwharte, and nowe rounde about, as you your ſelfe ſhall thinke it moſt nedefull, not leauinge to beate him, nor ſuffrynge hym to reſte in anye place, vntyll you haue gotten the maſtrye, and thoughe he chaunce to arme hym ſelfe to runne awaye wyth you, whether ye wyll or not, neuer care for it, but rather correct hym ſo muche the more with youre voyce in ratinge him and cryinge oute vnto him, and afterwarde ſtoppe him, prouokinge hym in that youre anger once agayne to tourne, whiche if he will not doe, then renew agayne the ſelfe ſame correction, not leauinge hym vntill you haue made him to turne as he ſhould do. And to thintent that in his turning, he rere not right vp, you ſhall beat him with your rod from time to time, betwixt the forelegges, but if he tourne frelye

about without ſtop or ſtay, then make much of him, ſuffringe him to pawſe a while. That done, you maye paſe him to and fro, faire and ſoftlye, and ſo often as he wil not turne orderlye, vſe ſuche haſty correction as before. And in ſo doinge, I doubt not, but you ſhall breake him of that fawt the firſt daye that you ſhall ſo ryde him, yea perchaũce in leſſe then one houre. For there is no waye to be compared vnto thys, but when you begynne to take this waye, you muſt determine with your ſelf, not to depart the field, though you tary there from morning vntil night, vntil you haue cleane bro-ken him from that fault. For other-wiſe you ſhall confirme hym in hys ſtubbornes, and make his fault incu-rable. Thus we haue ſpoken hitherto of ſingle turnes: it reſteth now there-fore that we talke ſomwhat of whole turnes & double turnes, for we ſhall haue occaſion to talke more of ſingle turnes when we come to entreate of

the

the order of maneging.

Of the whole turnes and double turnes, howe and when to teache youre horse to make them.

After that you be come out of the Ryng, and that youre horse hath stopt, auauneed, and pawsed a while, in suche place and order as is aforsaide: Then whilst he is quiet, and standeth euen with his body, geue him .ii. whole turnes on the right hande, one immediatly after another, helpynge hym wyth your tounge, or with your rod vppon the contrarye shoulder, or elles with the caulfe of youre left legge, and so dome with youre spurre. That done, geue him other .ii. whole tournes on the left hand, vsinge like helpes, and then .ii. tournes agayne on the right hand, and then staye a while, making much of him. And see that in his turninge he bryng ouer the contrarye

legge

legge orderly, and that in cloſinge his turne, he ſet his heade euen where it ſtoode at the firſt. And note heare that you may begin the double turnes. ii. maner of wayes, for you maye chooſe whether you will haue him to turne at the ſecond or thirde bownde of his aduauncing, or els at the firſt bownd which in deede requireth not ſo muche obſeruaunce of time and meaſure as the other doth.

But if your horſe be not perfect vnto the double turnes, it ſhall not be amiſſe to ryde hym into ſome longe lane or waye, and at the hither ende therof, immediatlye vppon his ſtop, to geue him one or .ii. whole turnes faire and ſoftlye on the right hand, that don, to put him gently forwarde about .ii. paces, & there to geue him the like turnes on the lefte hand, and then to go .ii. paces further and there tourne him againe in like maner, on the right hande, and ſo to folowe on in tourninge him ſtill at euery .ii. paces

ces end, helpinge him alwayes with your tunge, with your rod, with the contrarye legge or spurre, yea and if neede be, with the closinge stroke of both spurres. And when you are come to the farther end of the lane or way, giue him .iiii. whole turnes, whereof the first and laste must be on the right hande, and so leaue of for that time. But note this by the way, that when so euer he fayleth, in so goynge, to turne well on anye side, that than you muste tourne him againe at the next .ii. paces end on the same syde, and also correct him with the contrary spur, continuinge still so to doe, vntill he hath amended his fault, whiche if he do, you shall make much of him. And if the way or lane be short where you breake him, than beinge come to the farthest ende thereof, you may turne backe againe in the self same path, vsing the former order in making him to turne at euery .ii. paces end so long time together as you shal think mete.

After this, you muſte ſeeke to make hym ſwifte in his double tournes, for it is not inoughe to bring ouer the contrary legge orderly, and to turne truly and decentlye, but alſo he muſte turne ſwiftly and roundlye, for whyche intent you ſhall vſe this order followinge. Make him to trot or gallop the length of a ſhorte Carere, and there ſtop, cauſinge him to aduaunce once, twiſe, or thriſe together: that done (helping him with your voyce, and leaft ſpur, yea and if nede be, with the cloſinge ſtroke) firſt turne him loftely on the ryght hande, ſettinge his head that way his taile ſtoode, which ſhalbe haulfe a tourne, and there ſtay a while, then cloſe it vp with another haulfe turne of the ſame hande, ſetting his head and all his body in the ſame pathe, euen as it was at the firſt, and then make him to do as much on the lefte hande, and ſo to chaunge from hande to hande, endinge alwayes on the righte. And by often ſolicitinge

him

him in this sort, you shall not onelye make him to turne swiftlye, but also loftelie or of an indifferent height euen as you list your selfe. And when you see him ready inowe in this, then you may cause him to close the whole tourne roundlye together, without makinge any stop or staye at the first halfe tourne. If your horse knowe howe to handle his forelegges, then geue him on eche hande .ii. hole turnes, allowing two haulfe turnes to one hole turne, and at thende of euery thirde haulfe tourne, helpe him with your tounge, rod or contrary spurre, and if nede be, with ỹ closing stroke, so shall you close the laste haulf turne both quickly, roundly and comely: but as the .ii. last haulfe turnes, woulde be done spedely, so woulde the .ii. firste haulfe turnes be done leysurelye. For in those it sufficeth that the horse goe orderlye with his legs, and keepe the right path. And by obseruing this order a whyle, you shall see he wil be so

swift and ready in the first turnes, as in the last. Notwithstandinge for a good time you shall not vse to hasten him, but only at the closinge of euerye hole turne. And when he can once make all the tournes in suche order and so swiftlye as they shoulde be done, then ordinarilye geue him on eche hande thre hole turnes, whereof let the first be so faire and softlye as may be, so shall he carrye his forelegs orderly, and be the better able to kepe a swift time and measure in complissing thother .ii. turnes. And though that any of these .ii. waies heretofore prescribed, is marueylouse good to make anye horse be he neuer so dulle to be readye and nimble in the double tournes, yet muste you be able to deserne by your owne discretion which of them is most mete for euerye horse, and for what pourpose. For if you woulde haue youre horse to yarke in makinge the double tournes, this waye is not so mete for that pourpose

as the firſt, for in euerye haulfe turue you muſte helpe him to yarke once. So that in euerye whole tourne he ſhall yarke twyſe. That is to ſaye, once forewarde, and once backewarde, whyche he can not do, vnleſſe he pawſe ſomewhat at euerye haulfe turne, accordinge to the firſt order before taught. But if youre horſe be harde and dulle of the ſpurre, and vnapte to the double tournes, then if he canne bringe ouer the contrarye legge, ryde hym into ſome ſtraight waye, or elles into the plaine fielde, and there make hym to tourne ſo faſt as he canne, and helpe him continually wyth youre ſpurres, beatinge hym therewith in ſuche ſorte as he maye haue bloudy ſides by the girthes, and geue him on eche hande. viii. whole tournes or there aboute, obſeruing alwaye that number wherewith you firſt began, helping him alſo with youre rod on the contrarye ſhoulder.

And

And thoughe he seameth as then to care but litle for it, yet in riding him againe the nexte daye folowinge, when his sides shall be sore, by meanes of the former pricke, being then colde and tender, and not whote, as they were the day before: you shal see that the spurre wil quicken him after an other sort, and make him to remember wherfore he was last corrected. And so by vsing afterwarde the ordinarye helpes, you shall make him so readye in the double tournes, as you wil desire. And you maye vse like order also when the horse is verye liuely and sensible of himselfe: sauinge then you shall not nede to ride him againe the next day folowinge. For the firste time shall suffise to make him obedient to your wil, & make him kepe such measure and time in his turning, as he ought to do. It is good also if the horse be slowe, sometime to trot him out the length of a shorte maneginge course, and when he commeth toward

thend

thend thereof, to gallop him, & at the ſtop, cauſe hym to turne the firſt haulf turne, and then immediatly vpon the ſame, to cloſe the other haulfe tourne on the ſame hand, and then make muche of him, ſuffringe him to pawſe a while, yea and it is poſſible that with out pawſinge at al, you ſhal perceiue ſuch redines in the horſe, as you may folow on with another whole turne: and ſo to geue him on eche hande two whole turnes, remembringe alwaye to haſten him with your toūg ſo much as you poſſiblie may, which ſhal not only make him ready in his tournes, but alſo to knowe the very meaninge of the helpe, which after that he hath once obtained, you ſhall nede no more to giue him theſe maneging courſes, for than he will tourne at anye time that you will haue him.

Helpes and corrections meete to be vſed for the amending of ſuch faultes, as moſt commonlye happe in making the whole or double tournes.

If youre horſe at the cloſinge of anye turne vſeth to ſwarue of anye ſyde, then a lyttle before he ſtop, or elles in his verye ſtoppinge ſtrike him with the Caulfe of youre legge on the ſame ſide, and if nede be, with youre ſpurre, prickinge him more and leſſe as you ſhall ſee it nedefull, and that ſhall forze him to make a iuſt ſtoppe, and to keepe the right pathe. So as afterwarde he ſhall neede no ſuche helpe, beinge in dede than ſuperpluoſe. But although he can ſtop well, and be very redye of turne: yet when ſo euer he doubleth, helpe him alwayes with your tunge, and ſometime with youre rodde and legge: and that ſhall haſten him, and make him to goe ſwiftlye about, and to cloſe well.

If youre horſe foltereth with his legges in his turninge, for fault of not bringinge ouer the contrarye legge, or lyfteth not hys feete orderlye, or tur-

turneth not fast inowe about, then e-uerye time that he hathe ended his turne: staye there, and so sone as he is stayed, if his tournes were not well made of anye side: first strike him once or twise, with the spurre on the contraye syde, then geue hym almuche with the spurre on the other side, and laste of all on the same side that you stroke him first, and keppyng him stil in the same pathe, tourne him agayne as you didde before, and at the laste you shall see that by thys correctyon he wyll amende hys faulte, and so doinge, you shall make muche of him.

But if youre horse in his doubling maketh his turnes to much forward, and you can by no ordinarye meanes bring him from it, then ride him with his head toward some wall or tree, and when you are within a verye litle of the sayde wall or tree, stoppe him, and tourne him, forcinge him alwais to close hys last turne towards the

the wall or tree, ſo ſhall he be forced to kepe ſtil one place in his turning. Or you may if you will, without any wall or tree correct that fault by bearinge a ſtiffer hande on him then you were wont to do, but ſo as you diſtemper not his mouth: & looke how much grounde that he incroched in cloſinge of his turne forewarde, when he hath done, make him to go aſmuch againe backewarde. Or you may correct him thus: Ride him into ſome wete groūd new plowed with depe forrowes, and there paſe, trot, or galloppe him, the length of a maneging courſe, vntil ſuche tyme as he hathe made a playne path, and beaten out euident markes of ſtop, and there cauſe him to double, and you ſhall ſee that after the firſte time, he wil not be ſo haſty in preſſing forward, becauſe it wil greue him to leaue the beaten pathe, to plunge into the mire. And looke as the makinge him to go backwarde will correct him of hys ſtelinge forwarde, ſo

you

you maye correct his relinge backeward in his turning, by making him in thende to goe asmuche forwarde. you maye also correct bothe faultes thus: If he girde forward, then make him to double in a plaine grounde at the foote of some hill, and to close his turne vpward towarde the hill. And if he rele backward in his doublinge, then cause him to close his last tourne from the hillwarde.

Of the Chambetta.

But besides all this, there is one other point belonginge to the tournes, aswell syngle, as double, but specyallye to the singgle tournes of a manege, whiche geueth a better grace vnto them then anye thinge elles. And that is when the horse holdeth vp his forefoote on that side that he should turne. Whilst he bringeth ouer the contrarye legge,

and ſetteth it not downe againe vntill he hathe cloſed his tourne, whiche acte Griſon calleth La ciambetta for by thys meanes he ſhall carye bothe hys forefeete cleane aboue grounde, and tourne a great deale better then when he trayleth his feet vppon the grounde. For whiche feate for that in oure tounge wee haue no proper name, I will therefore call it frome henceforth the Chambetta, and you ſhall teache youre horſe to dooe it in this ſorte: Ride him into ſome narrowe waye, or cauſe a dyke to bee made of purpoſe, in maner and forme folowinge, firſt let it be ſo longe as a common maneging courſe, not aboue ix. ynches deape, and in the bottome one foote and a haulfe broade, frome whyche bottome the .ii. ſydes and the ii. endes of the dyke muſte ryſe ſhoringe: So as it maye be a greate deale broader aboue at the brynkes, then beneath, hauynge the verye faſhyon of a Trowe bote: Or yf you

you will, you may make it of a greater deapthe, but then it muste haue breadthe in the toppe accordynglye: And the Ryder must be the more circumspect aswel in bearinge hys bridle hande, as in tymely helpynge of hys horse. The dyke then beyng thus made: Ryde into it, and there geue youre Horse on eche hande .ii. or .iii. tournes, whereof alwayes lette the first be sayre and softlye, to thintent that he maye close the others more spedelye, according to thorder of doublynge, as I taught you before, and you shall see that in closinge hys turnes, the narrownesse of the rowme shall so trouble hym, as for feare of knockynge hys contrarye legge against the other, he shalbe gladde to lyfte vppe the other legge, and so to come aloste with bothe legges together, aboue grounde. But you must beware that in steade of liftinge vppe hys legges, he realeth not backe-

warde, nor in his tourninge goeth cleane oute of the dyke, for that were a fowle fault, and much againſt your pourpoſe, and therfore you muſt beare a temperat hande, and be redye to vſe ſuch kind of helpes, corrections and cheriſhinges, as are mete and neceſſarie in that behalfe, and haue bene heretofore taught. And to make him the more readye therin, you maye often paſe or trot him to and fro in the dike, and turn him at ech end on both hands, or but on one hand only, chaūging handes at euery ende. yea and ſometime it ſhalbe good to turne him in the ſame dike at euerye .ii. paces end, as I taught you before, ſpeaking of the double turnes: and herby the horſe will take ſuche a cuſtome as he woyll doe the like, whenſoeuer you ſhall prouoke him thereunto, by helpinge him either with youre tounge, or contrary ſpur, or with both ſpurs together. And in ſteade of this dike,

you

you maye if you will, seke oute some narrowe goiled waye by rage of water, which wilbe as good, so that it be neither to deape nor to shallowe, the sides wherof would be somwhat shoring, yea both such golled way, dike, and euery other way, where you pace or trot your horse to and fro, should be the better, if the grounde at the stopping place were somewhat hanging downe the hil: So should it kepe him from goinge either forward or backwarde in his turning. Also if your horse haue bene somwhat broken before, and know what correction is (otherwise it wilbe to harde for you to do) you maye teache hym the Chambetta standinge still in the Stable, in this sorte. Take a sticke in youre hande, and go and stande on the right side of the horse, harde by the maunger to the whith he is tied, and knocke him with youre sticke on the right forelegge, sometime vnder the knee, somtime in the middes of the shanke,

ſomtime on the nether ioynt, and ſom-
time behinde on the bowynge of the
ham of the ſame legge, helpinge him
continuallye wyth youre tounge, or
voyce, in ſayinge vnto him, hup, hup,
and neuer leaue him vntill you haue
made him to holde vppe that legge,
whiche when he doth, beate him no
more, but only threaten him by wag-
ginge the rodde, to thintent he ſhould
not ſet downe hys foote, but holde it
vp ſtill, ſo longe as you ſhall thynke
it good. And ſo often as he ſetteth it
downe vnbydden: helpe him and cor-
rect him as before, neuer leauing vn-
till he holde it vppe againe, whiche
whilſt he doeth, you ſhall doe well to
make much of him, by ſcratching him
with youre hande on the withers, for
that ſhal encourage him to do the like
another time. And if you would haue
him to do the like with the left legge
then ſtande on his left ſide, and vſe the
ſelfe ſame order. And when you ſee
that he will doe it with bothe legges

only

onelye for feare of the fycke: Then you maye alſo teache him to do it for feare of the ſpurre, in this ſort: ſtande you on his right ſide with the rodde in your hande, and cauſe an other to ſtande on his leaft ſide with a ſpurre nayle, ſharpe ſticke, or goade in his hande, & in the ſame inſtant that you do beat him with your rod on the leg: let the other pricke him in the cõmon ſpurringe place, with his ſpurre, helpynge hym wyth the ſownde of hys tounge, or wyth hys voice as before, you holdinge your peace, and ſo ſone as the Horſe ſhall heare that ſownde or voyce, and feele the ſtroke bothe of rodde and ſpurre, he will lifte vp hys righte legge, whiche when he hathe done, you ſhall chaunge ſides, and in the ſame ſort, make him to do as muche wyth hys leaft legge. And thus vſinge him a whyle, you ſhall make hym to lyfte vppe whyche you wyll, ſo ſoone as he ſhall heare but the ſounde of your toung or voice, & feale

the ſpurre on the contrarye ſide, with out the helpe of anye manne to ſtande by hym with a rod in his hande, yea and to holde it vp ſtill a quarter of an houre together. And perhappes manye times he will doe the ſame with out the helpe of the ſpurre, beinge afrayed to ſet it downe, ſo long as you are there preſent. But if (as it happeth many times) the horſe when you pricke him ſo with the ſpurre wil not lifte vp the contrarye legge, but only the leg of the ſame ſide that you ſpur him: then in the ſame inſtaunt that you ſpurre him, if he be not curſte and ſhrewed, ſtrike him with your foote on the contrarye legge, whiche warninge will make hym to remember himſelfe. Or elles for a more ſurety, you maye haue a ſticke in youre other hande, and knocke him therewith on thinſide of his contrarye legge: and beſide that, euerye time that he ſo erreth, either in not liftinge vp the contrarye legge, or elles in liftinge vppe

thother

thother, remember alwayes to dou-
ble the stroke of the spurre, and that
shall so correcte him as afterwarde
if you dooe but make an offer to
touche hym wyth the spurre, it shall
suffise to make him to holde vppe the
contrarye leg, so longe time together
as you will your selfe. Neyther care
you for the frowardnes of anye horse,
but the more froward he is, the more
roughlye correct him. But thoughe
your horse in this sort may learne the
Chambetta in one daye, yea and per-
chaunce in lesse then .iii. houres: yet
to kepe him in bre withall, and that
he may do it afterwarde, the more re-
dilye in his manegynge, it shalbe ne-
cessary to spende euery day one houre
with him in the stable, in makynge
him to holde vppe first one legge, and
then another. Thus when you haue
taught youre horse to doe the Cham-
betta in the stable: you may also tea-
che him to do it abroade, beinge vpon
his backe, in this sorte. When you

are mounted, cause him to stand still a good prety whyle together, & beare a steady hand vpon him, making him to reare truly with his head, & appoint a footman to stand on your right side wt a sticke in his hand, and in the same instãt that you helpe your horse with your tung or voice, let ỹ footman beat him vpon ỹ right leg with his sticke, not leauunge so to molest him vntil he lifteth vp his foote, which doing, you shal make much of him, by scratching him on the withers. That don, let the footman chaunge sides, and make the horse to do asmuch with his left leg, & when ỹ horse vnderstandeth those helpes, then besides ỹ helpe of your tung or voyce, you maye touch him also wt your contrarye spur, which if it doeth make him to hold vp the true leg, then spurre him no more, but make muche of him, and when he knowith once the help of the spur, you shal nede no more the help of the footman wt his rod, for then if he erreth at anye time, by helpinge him with your tung or voice, &

by

by doubling the stroke of the spur, you shal quickly make him to amend his faulte. And besides these helpes for a more surety if nede be, you may haue a rod in your hand, & correct him therwith your self like as the footman did before, but I beleue that after a litle exercise (if the horse be not to dul) the helpe of your tung, & the mouing only of your contrary leg wil suffise wout any more bulines. And to kepe him in ure withal: remember alwaies when soeuer you take his back to make him hold vp first one leg & than another, so shal he afterward be perfect when he cometh to be maneged either vp single or double turne, but he shal doe it the more redily in the double turn if he be vsed to do it first in the single turne, it shall be verye necessarye also to trot him or to gallop him, & to turn him to & fro in some such way as is before described, by meanes wherof if the horse be of any gentle nature, and therwith som what staid of head, he may quickly learn the Chambetta without the

helpe

helpe of any of the former inuentions, which notwithstandinge are necessarye for shiftes sake, to aunswere the diuerse qualities of horses: for al horses will not learne alike. Thus hauinge taughte you the order of treadinge the ringe, of stoppinge, of aduauncinge before, of parking behind, of tourninge, with single tourne and double turne, yea and that with the Chambetta also: I thinke it meete nowe to shew you the order of maneginge, and how many kindes of maneges there be.

Of maneging, and how many kindes of maneges there be.

THis Italian word Manegiare is as muche to saye in English, as to handle with skill, as when wee saye, he canne handle hys Horse or weapon verye well, and amongest the Italians is taken as a gene-

Generall woꝛde, compꝛehending foure especiall kindes of maneginge: whereof one is, when they make their hoꝛse to double his turnes, whych they call Raddoppiare: an other is, when they make him to galloppe the fielde, goinge in and oute, as they doe in skirremishe: the third is, when they make him to leape aloste, and to fetche dyuerse saultes: the fourth is, whē they pace, trotte oꝛ galloppe him a good while to and fro in one selfe path, the length of .xx. oꝛ .xxx. paces, oꝛ there aboute, turninge him at eche ende therof, eyther with single turne, whole turne, oꝛ double turne, which Grison calleth Maneggare a Repolonj. But we Englishemenne do onelye call this last kinde a Manegge, & that absolutely without any other addition. Foꝛ amongst our hoꝛsemen this woꝛde Manegge oꝛ Maneginge, signyfyeth none other thinge, but onlye that foꝛesaid kinde of gallopinge and turning to and fro, in one selfe pathe. And theꝛefoꝛe we

vse

vſe commonlye to ſaye, thys Horſe canne Manegge well, or make a good Manegge, Whereof there bee alſo thre kindes. That is to ſaye; Manegge wyth haulf reſt, manegge wyth whole reſte, and Manegge withoute reſte. Whiche Griſon tearmeth thus, Maneggio a mezzo tempo, a tempo, & contra tempo. The Manegge wyth haulfe reſte is when you cauſe your Horſe at the ende of euerye Manenginge pathe, after he hathe ſtopte to aduaunce twiſe together, and at the ſeconde bownde to tourne. Whereby you reſte alwayes one bownde. The Manegge wyth whole reſte is, when you tourne hym at the thyrde bounde and ſo you reſt twoo boundes. The Manegge withoute reſte is, when you tourne hym immedyatlye vppon the ſtoppe, wythoute anye tarriaunce at all, whiche onelye kinde of manegge oure Englyſhe Riders moſt commonlye do vſe, and

and not thother. ii. Notwithstandynge they bee verye necessarye and meete to bee vsed accordinge as the horse is stronge or weake. For the verye stronge Horse requireth the Manegge with the hole rest. And the horse of an indifferent strengthe, the Manegge with the haulfe rest. And the weake Horse the manegge withoute rest. But the Manegge with haulfe rest is moste necessarye of all, and the best meane to make a Horse perfyght in thother. ii. But noate that in all three kindes of manegges, you muste observe well those generall preceptes that I gaue you before, touchynge the syngle and double tournes. That is, to see that youre horse kepe alwayes one pathe, and one place of stoppe, and in hys tourninge that he carrye his heade, necke, legges, and whole bodye orderlye, without pressynge forwarde, or relyng backward, or swaruing on either

either ſide: alſo that he cloſe his turne roundlye, and in ſo narrow roume as may be. And finally, to ſee that aſwell in his turnes, as courſes, he kepe alwayes lyke time and meaſure, and that thone be not ſwifter then thother, and ſuch like. All which thinges, by vſinge ſuche helpes and corrections as I haue partlye alreadye, and ſhall hereafter more at full declare: you ſhall eaſlye make youre horſe to do. Thus hauinge ſhewed you howe many kindes of Manegges there be, and whiche they bee, and what you muſt generallye obſerue in teachinge theym: I will nowe declare vnto you thorder of them all, beginninge firſte with the Manegge of the haulfe reſt.

Of manege with haulfe reſt.

WHen youre horſe can ſtop well, aduaunce before, and tourne readelye on both handes, then being come oute of the ringes, trot

trot him right out either in the midle forrowe vnto the cõmon place of stop, or els in some other soft grounde, the length of.xx. paces or there about, & euen as he is redy to stop, helpe him with your voyce, makinge him taduaunce twise together, & at the second bounde, turne him on the right hand, helpinge him with your tounge, with the rayne of his headstrayne or false raine, with your rod, with the caulfes of your legges, or with your spurres, more or lesse as occasion shal require, & see that in his turning he moue his forepartes orderly, stayinge himselfe vpon his hinder loynes, bowinge his houghes decently, which is the bewtye and chyefest grace of his tourne. That done, immediatlye trotte him backe againe in the selfe same path, vnto the place from whence you came. And there after stop at the.ii. bounde of his aduauncing, tourne him on the leaft hande, and so followe on obseruinge like order, vntil you haue gone

to and fro, about xii. tymes, chaunging handes at euerye time. And at the laſt ſtop of all, you ſhall cauſe him to aduaunce twiſe together, and ſo departe: and this is the order of the manege with haulfreſt. In the which after that he hath bene ſomewhat exercíſed, you ſhall not neade to helpe him when he is redye to ſtop, but onlye to beare a ſtedy and ſtraight hande, and to helpe him with your tung or voice, in his turninge. And you ſhal ſee that he of him ſelfe will turne roundly and with a good grace without any more helpe.

Of manege with whole reſt. Cap. xvii.

THen after that he came make the manege wyth haulfe reſt well, if he bee of muche force and verye light withall, you maye teach him to make the manege with whole

whole reste, caulinge hym at euerye stoppe taduaunce thrise together, and at the .iii. bounde to turne, and at the last stoppe of all, to aduaunce againe thrise together, and so to depart.

But vnlesse he be verye stronge in dede: I woulde wishe you to tourne him most commonly at the .ii. bounde rather then at the thirde, so shall he be able to turne the more redely, and to kepe the better time and measure in his turninge.

Of manege without rest. Cap. xviii.

But if youre horse be of no force, or of a heauy molde, then you may teache him the Manege wythoute rest, by turninge him sodenlye vppon the stoppe, wherein also he shall neuer bee perfight vnlesse he

hee firſte vſed, to the manegge with haulſe reſt, but remember that in the manegge without reſt, you cauſe your horſe at the laſt ſtop, to aduaunce once at the leſt. For it is none errour at all, but a comelye ſight in al three kindes of Manegges at the laſt ſtoppe to aduaunce twiſe or thriſe. And noat that in al theſe. iiii. kindes of Manegges, it is praiſe worthye, when the horſe in his aduauncing, bowe his houghes behynde, and tourneth rounde with the Chambetta. For which purpoſe it were not amiſſe to manegge hym ſometime in ſuch place as the ground might be at eche ende of the Maneginge pathe, ſomewhat hanginge.

Noate alſo that in maneginge youre horſe, it is no ſmale helpe vnto him in euerye tourne that he maketh, to accompanye him with youre perſon in this ſorte folowing. When he turneth on the right hande, tourne you youre leaft ſhoulder towards his leaft eare more or leſſe as neede ſhall require,

keping

keping your body for al that stil right in the middest of the sadle: so as the raynes of your backe, maye directlye aunswere the ridge bone of his backe. Neuertheless, when you feale him to bende his hinder houghes, then leane you somewhat backewarde, for that shall make him to close his turne the more roundly and swiftly. And when he turneth on the leafte hande, accompany him with youre right shoulder, towarde his righte eare, obseruinge like order as before. If your horse be very weake or feble, eyther by nature, or by ouermuche trauell, then it shalbe good, sometime to Manegge him with a softe pace, and not to trot him, vsinge him for the most parte to that kinde of manegge, whiche shall be moste meete for his strength, least by often chaunging, you cleane disorder him and he neuer become perfect in anye of them. When youre horse can make all these thre kindes of maneges both with softe pace and with

trot: Then you maye manege him in anye of the ſaide kindes with a gallop, geuinge him on eche hande but one ſingle turne, and ſee that the firſt and laſte bee alwayes of the ryghte hande. And a litle before you turne him, remember to holde youre rodde on the contrarye ſide, whereby your Horſe ſhall knowe on what ſyde to turne, and at the ſtoppe make him to aduaunce, helpinge him wyth youre voice, or wyth youre rodde, or wyth the cuen ſtroke of youre ſpurres, or of the Caulfes of youre legges.

And in two of the foreſaide kindes of maneginge (if your horſe be redye of his heles, and light behind) you may alſo make him to yarke aſwel at his ſtoppe as in his turne. That is to ſay in the manege with haulfe reſt, and in the manege with whole reſt: for in the manege wythoute reſt, it can not be decent. But in thother. ii. you may at the firſte or ſeconde bounde of his aduauncinge, helpe him with youre

voyce,

boyce, rod, or spurres, to yarke there once, and at the closinge of his turne to yarke againe. So as at euerye ende of the maneging course, he shall yarke twise, once forward, and once backewarde. Or yf you will, you may cause him to yarke at eche ende but once, and that woulde be at the closinge of his turne, settinge his heade that waye, that his tayle before stoode. But before you gallop him, it were good to pace him and to turne him fayre and softly in the same path to and fro aboute. xii. times. Whiche shall make hym the redyer when he is afterwarde Maneged wyth a galloppe, yea and if you did the like, after that you haue maneged him with a gallop, so that you first suffer him to breathe a while, it shoulde do him no harme, as you shall well perceiue if you manege him againe the nexte daye folowinge. And beware that in Manegynge youre Horse ye galloppe him not at the first to swyftlye,

foꝛ ſo ſhal he neuer be able to cõtynue with one time & meaſure, neither in his courſes, noꝛ yet in his turnes, foꝛ after a whyle euery one ſhalbe ſlower then another whiche ſhould be verye vnſemelye, and therfoꝛe good reſpect woulde be had to the qualitye of the hoꝛſe, whether he be able to endure a ſwift manegge oꝛ not. Foꝛ if you perceiue that he is naturally ſtronge, and hath a good mouth, and can turne redily on both handes: then you may be the bolder to geue him a ſwifte Manege. But if he be to liuelye, oꝛ elles be laden with great chekes, oꝛ harde of mouth, oꝛ if he be feble of backe and legges, then albeit he ſemeth to haue a gentle mouthe, by meanes perhaps of good breakinge, yet you muſt gallop him wᵗ the moꝛe reſpect. Notwithſtandinge, if he hath ſtrength in his backe and loynes, then thother defectes be not ſo much materiall, but that with good breakinge he may be manegged anye maner of waye, but the

ſureſt

ſureſt way for al maner of horſes is to manege him with a ſoft pace, or with a trot, and ſeldome with a gallop.

And noate that if there be any ſtones in the maneging path, or on anie ſide of his ſtoppinge place, where he turneth, it is not good to take them away, for the feare therof ſhall make him to lift his feete the better, and to goe the more ſurelye, yea if there be none at the place of turninge, it were neceſſarye to putte one or two greate ones, for the feare of thoſe ſtones wold make him to turne with the Chambetta. When your horſe is perfight in all the thinges abouesaide. Then if you will, you may manege him ſometime in, and out, like the writhing of a Serpente, thus figured. ∿∿∿ But vſe it not often and ſpecially with a younge horſe.

Hitherto we haue ſpoken of maneginge with ſingle turnes. Now therfore we will talke a litle of maneging with double turnes.

Mane-

Maneginge wyth double tournes. Cap. xxiiii.

ALthough maneging with the double tournes appertaineth rather to the sterrer, then to the Horse of seruice, yet it shall not bee oute of time to talke thereof in this place. And note that you maye teache youre horse to manege wyth double tournes twoo manner of wayes, whereof the firste is in this sorte. Pace hym or trotte hym right oute the lengthe of twentye or thirtye paces as you didde before. And when you come to the place of stoppe, lette hym aduaunce once, twise, or thrise together, accordinge as the kinde of manege whiche you woulde haue hym to make, shall require, geuynge hym there a double tourne, and haulfe a tourne on the right hande, whiche maketh in all, v. halfe

haulfe turnes: or if he be very ſtroug, you maye gyue him .ii. double turnes and half a turne on the right hande, which mounteth to .iy. ſingle or halfe turnes.

That done, trot him backe againe in the ſelf ſame pathe, and geue him the like on the lefte hande, and ſo folowe on ſtil, continuinge the ſame order ſo longe as you thinke youre horſe can well endure, and in thende at the laſt ſtoppe make him to aduaunce twiſe or thriſe together, and ſo leaue.

The ſeconde way is thus. When you come to the place of ſtoppe, geue him at the firſt but halfe a tourne on the right hande, and ſodenlye chaunginge handes, let him cloſe the double tourne on the leaft hande, that done, trot him backe again in the ſelfe ſame pathe, vnto the other ende, and there likewiſe geue him haulfe a tourne on the leaft hande, and immediatlye let him cloſe the double tourne on the

right

right hande, and ſo to folowe on with double turne and haulfe turne, moꝛe thoꝛoughe out: and at thende let him ſtop and aduaunce, as beꝛoꝛe is ſaid.

And noate that in both theſe wayes of Maneggynge, in the beginning the turnes would be made faire and ſoftly, to thintent the hoꝛſe maye caꝛye his legges the moꝛe oꝛderlye.

When youre hoꝛſe can double, being manegged with a ſoft pace and trot, then you may make him to double after one of theſe. ii. ſoꝛtes, being maneged with a galloppe, whiche muſt be moꝛe oꝛ leſſe ſwift, accoꝛdinge as the hoꝛſe may endure, and be able to kepe like time and meaſure, ſo well in his courſes, as in hys tournes.

Foꝛ the double tournes, and ſpecialye. ii. on eche hand do ſtraine a hoꝛſe, hys loynes and ſynewes verye ſoꝛe, if he be weke oꝛ not verye light of nature. Wherfoꝛe if youre hoꝛſe haue anye ſuche defect, and yet you woulde haue him to double in his manegge, then

then for a whyle, let him vse to make on eche hande but one double tourne, so shal he turne the more roundly, and close his tournes the better, yea and with the more strength of his backe, whiche will not decaye so soone with that, as with makinge .ii. double tournes, and in processe of time it is possible that you shall make him to tourne so often together as you will your selfe. But if he be of so grosse a molde, as he is not apte to close his turne wel, then vse him in no wise to double, lest that he neither make double nor single turne as he ought to do.

Of the helpes and corrections whiche are meete to be vsed, for the redresse of such faultes as commonly chaunce in manegginge. Cap. xxv.

AND firste as touchinge the ordinarye helpes I saye, that if youre Horse haue ben well broke before, and taught to turne redelye on both

both hands (as he ought to be before you manege him) then he nedeth the leſſe helpe. For ſo ſoone as he ſhall heare the ſound of your tung or voice, and feale the ſtaynge of the bridle, he wil not tarye to be ſpurred, but turne roundlye of his owne accorde: notwithſtandinge, accordinge as he is more or leſſe ſenſible in the beginning of euerye maneginge courſe that he maketh, it ſhall not be amiſſe to helpe him with theuen ſtroke of ẏ ſpurres, yea & alſo to do the like a litle before he commeth to the place of ſtoppe, helpinge him alſo with youre voice, for that ſhal make him to cloſe his turne wyth the better grace. But if he be dulle and heauy, then it ſhall not onlye be neceſſarye to helpe him in the beginninge of echе courſe, but alſo in the middeſt, and likewiſe at thend of theſame, in ſuche order as is aboueſaide. And in his tourninge, remember to helpe him when nede is, wyth the contrarie legge or ſpur, and ſometime

time with the closynge stroke of both spurres, as you haue bene heretofore taught. And when youre horse goeth out of the waye, and will not kepe the righte pathe, then correcte hym with your rodde, strikinge hym vppon the flanke, or with your spurre vpon that side that he swarueth.

If your Horse be yong, & not growne to his full strength, it is possible that sometime for his owne ease, he being come to the place of stoppe, will turne soner then he shoulde. Wherefore you shall doe well at the stoppe to make hym aduaunce twise or thrise together, and then to stande still a while, making muche of him: that done, help him with your voyce to turne, wherin if he also make to muche haste and kepeth no time, staye hym againe vppon the same an other while, and so you shall quickly bringe him frome that fault, and make him to manege with what time and measure you will your selfe.

Also

Alſo if your horſe haue that faulte by meanes that he is ouerliuely & to raſh, there is no beter meane to bring him from it, then by bringe him vnto the Manege with whole reſt, and to ſtay a prety while together, after that he hathe aduaunced, making him alwayes to turne lowe by the grounde, and to bringe ouer the contrarye leg, or to turne with the Chambetta.

Agayne, there bee ſome Horſes ſo frowarde, and ſo ſpightfull, which by meanes of euill breakinge and ouermuch beating, when they come to the turning place, they wyl make either to large a turne, or els without time or meaſure. For correction whereof vſe to manege hym with a ſofte pace vntill he be almoſt within his length of the turninge place, and then trotte him ſwiftly, or gallop him vnto thend whereas after you haue geuen him a turne truly cloſed on the right hand, ſtay him a while, that done, pace him foorthe faire and ſoftlye, vntill he

al-

almoſt at thother ende, and then gallop him to the place of ſtop, whereas after he hathe tourned, ſtaye him againe like as you dyd before, and ſo continue, manegynge hym ſtill after that ſort, vntill you haue gone to and fro. viii. times, and at the laſt ſtoppe, make him to aduaunce, or if you wil, you may after his firſt turne, firſt pace him. ii. or. iii. ſteppes, then trot him ſwiftly vntill he come ſomwhat nigh to thend, and from thence gallop him to the place of ſtop, obſeruing that order in euerye courſe from ỳ beginning to thendinge, and afterwarde beinge ſomewhat amended of his fault, you maye after thē ſtaye vpon his turne, vſe to gallop him all the waye, for a certaine ſeaſon, vntil he be thoroughly perfight in his turne: which when he is, ſee that you ſtaye him no more vpon his turne, but immediatlye put him forwarde. For to ſtay vppon the turne, is vnſeamely, and not to be allowed, but onely for corrections ſake.

There bee manye horſes whiche throughe euill breakinge when they are maneged, will turne their rompes and hinder loynes before they turne their forepartes. For remedy of whiche fault, you ſhall vſe theſe wayes followinge.

Trot him right out in the forowe of ſome newe plowed grounde, correctinge him continuallye, and that not onelye in his goynge, but alſo when he is ready to ſtoppe, and likewiſe in his turninge, ſometime with the contrarye leg, and ſomtime with the contrarye ſpurre, and if that wyll not ſuffyſe to make hym leaue hys faulte, then manege him alongeſt by ſome wall or tylte, and ride ſo nighe vnto it as you came. Whiche wall or tilte in the firſte courſe woulde be on the lefte hande, and in the ſeconde, on the right hande: and ſo chaunging from hande to hande, helpe hym in eche turne, with the contrarye legge, or ſpurre, more or leſſe accordinge as nede

nede shal require. Or els manege him in suche a fashioned dike, as I haue before described, for to teache youre horse therin the Chambetta. And by one of those wayes, you shall make him to amende his fault, and to turne orderlye, as you woulde haue hym.

If your horse in his turning vse to writhe his bodye on that side he turneth, as thoughe he would fal down, whiche is a very foule fault, then manege him ofte with a swift trotte, eyther in ỹ forrow of some new plowed ground, or elles in some pathe ouertwhart the forrowes: and at the first turne him alwaies lowe by ỹ groũd, helpinge him with suche helpes and corrections as are before taught, so shall you bringe him to make a true turne, and iust in euerye condicion.

You maye also correcte hym for the selfe same faulte, or for makynge to large a tourne, by geuynge hym a Chock with the bridle on that syde of hys mouthe, that he so erreth.

And for the most part suche writhing tournes doe chaunce in the manege without rest, wherin as they are vnsemely to manye mennes iudgementes, so are they muche more vnsemelye in the other twoo kindes of maneges. Notwithstandynge, if youre horse be weake and feable, then somewhat to ease hym, you maye suffer him whilst he boweth his houghes behinde in his stoppinge, to wrye his body a handbredthe on that side that he turneth, so shall he close his turne the more readilye, but other wise see that you vse it not.

But if your horse in any of the maneges make a false turne, or turneth higher or lower then you would haue him, as for exãple, on the right hand, then so sone as he hath turned euen in his goinge forward correct him once or twise with your spurre, yea and if neede be, with both spurres at once, and beinge come to the other place, turne him againe on the right hande,

and

and so folowe on with your manege vnto the place where he turned first on the righte hande, and there tourne him on the leafte hande, by whyche chaunginge of handes, you shall alter the common order of turninge in maneging: which alteringe sometime is very necessarye not onely for the correction of the faultes aboueſaid, but also to knowe the obedience and redynes of your horse. For if he be vsed alwayes to one order of tourninge, it is possible that he will not turne sometime on that hande, that you woulde haue him.

And if he make a false turne on the lefte hande, then correct him by obseruinge the contrarye order.

There is some kinde of horse which when you haue maneged him .x. courses to and fro, he wil in thende sodenly force your hande either by castinge vppe his head aloft, or by choppinge it downe, and so fall a runninge, not for that the bridle greueth him, or for a-

nye great desire he hath to runne, or to trauell, but onlye for that he thinketh so to escape youre handes, and that you should trouble him no more, but suffre him to rest. Which faulte so oftē as he vseth, se ỹ you sharply correct him for it wout shewing him any fauour at al, not leauing to beat him vpon ỹ heade betwixt theares wyth a good sticke, and to rate him wyth a terrible voice, shewing yourselfe fierce and cruel vppon him, vntil you haue brought hym vnto obedyence, and made him to knowe that runninge awaye will not helpe him. Which correction he shoulde remember the better, if it were his happe to deserue it, being maneged vpon a grounde newlye plowed wyth depe forrowes, the trauell wherein together wyth the correctyon, woulde bee so paynefull vnto him, as he woulde beware euer after, howe he ranne awaye before his lesson were ended. And hauing thus subdued him, leaue hym not so:

but

but manege hym afreshe, first with a rounde trotte, and then wyth a gallioppe, accordinge as you shall see hym in breathe: and in thende make much of hym, by whyche so dinge him, you shall see that afterwarde he will manege so longe tyme together, as you will haue hym, and lykewise be readye to stoppe at Commaundement, yea, and if neede be, to stoppe in a Carere, beinge runne with an vnbirbeled bridle.

Howe and when to teache your horse to passe a swifte Carere. Cap. xxvi.

VNtill youre Horse be perfect in all poyntes before taught, and specially that he canne stoppe well, and therewith aduaunce before, aswell in his trot as in his gal-

lop: I woulde not wiſhe you in anye wiſe to runne him, vnleſſe it were in the very beginning of his breaking, to geue him a Carere, or two, onlye to knowe his ſwiftnes, and diſpoſition, and ſo to leaue of, vntill he be better broken, and made meete to be runne. Which whan he is, you ſhall vſe this order folowinge: Ryde him into ſome faire plaine ſandye waye, voide of all ſtomblinge ſtones, and to acquainte him with the waye: Pace him faire and ſoftlye, the length of a good Carere, whiche muſt be meaſured accordinge as the horſe is made. For if he be a mighty puiſſant horſe and great of ſtature: Then the Carere woulde be the ſhorter. So likewiſe muſt it be when you would haue him to bounde aloft in his Carere: But if he be made like a Jennet, or of a middle ſtature: then the Carere pathe maye be the longer, yet not ouerlonge. At thende wherof, let hym ſtop and aduaunce, and at the ſeconde bounde tourne him

faire

faire and softlye on the righte hande, and so stay a litle while. Then sodenly satynge wyth a liuelye voyce Hey or Nowe, put him forewarde with both spurres, at once forcynge hym all the waies, to run so swiftly and so roundlye as he can possiblye euen to thend, to thintent he may stoppe on his buttockes. That done, tourne him on the leaft hand, and pace him foorth faire and softlye vnto thother ende of the Carere pathe, and there stop him and turne him againe on the right hande, as ye did before, and so leaue.

And note that the chiefest pointes to be obserued in the running of a Carere are these: first to se that the horse gather roundly, bearinge his heade stedelye: Secondlye, that he runne swiftlye: and thirdlye, that he stoppe lightlye. Wherunto you shall bringe him, by no meanes so wel, as by often vsinge him to treade the ringes with a verye swifte trot, which shall make him

hym so nimble of his legges, so swift, and so stayde of heade, as when he commeth afterwarde to bee runne, it shall be no greefe vnto him: whych was wel obserued bythe great rydr M. Cola pagano. Who vntyl he saw his horse well stayed of heade, and thoroughelye broken, he woulde neuer runne hym. For after that he hadde spente fowre monethes or hault a yeare, yea, and perchaunce a whole yeare, in breakynge hym in suche order as I haue heretofore taught, he woulde teache him to runne in lesse then .viii. dayes, and that so swiftlye, so roundlye, so stronglye, and wyth suche steadynesse of heade, and lightenesse at stoppe: as it coulde not be amended. yea and when he woulde haue an horse excell, and be verye fyne, in deede he woulde teach him nothing from the beginning vnto thendinge, but that he shoulde doe it first perfightlye well vpon a softe

pace

pace, and then vppon a trotte, and seldome or neuer vppon a galloppe, vnlesse necessitye so forced. And aboue all thynges he woulde bee sure neuer to manegge him with a swifte galloppe, nor yet to make him passe a Carere. But after that he saw hym perfyght in the reste, he woulde appointe him to his Ryder, who coulde require nothynge but the horse was readye to doe it, were it to manege with single tourne or double tourne, or rumme as manye Careres as the Ryder woulde haue hym, wyth suche order and tyme, as it was marueilouse to beholde. And as I would not haue you to rumme your horse before he be thoroughly broken: so after that he canne runne, I woulde not wyshe you to exercyse him therein aboue once in twoo Monethes. yea and if it were more seldome, the better, and speciallye if he bee naturallye harde of mouthe.

For

for no thynge doth diſtemper an horſes heade and mouthe ſomuche as often running, and it greatly dymyniſheth his ſtrengthe, and if his hinder legges be weake, it maketh him alſo to ouer reache, which is verye perilouſe.

The order of boundynge aloſte, or leapyng, and howe, and when you ſhall teache youre horſe to leape. Cap. xxvii.

ALthough the rules before taught, do ſuffiſe to make a Horſe of ſeruyce, yet yf youre horſe bee lyghte, a Sterer, and nimble of nature, you may beſides theſe, for pleaſure ſake, teache him many other proper feates. As to bounde a loſte, and to yarke withall, to gallop the gallop gallyarde, to fetche the Capriole, to daunce the Coruetti, and ſuche like ſawtes, whereof I pourpoſe here ſomewhat to entreate, thynkyng it nowe meete

meete so to do, and not before, because that vnlesse youre horse be firste perfight in the former lessons, it were in vaine to teache him any of the lessons folowing. And first as touching leapinge or boundinge aloft, you shal vnderstande that to do it with a good grace, and as it ought to be done: The horse had not onlye neede to be made lighte by arte: but also to bee lighte by nature, for in his leapinge he must aduaunce him selfe, gatheringe hys bodye rounde together, and rise euen from the grounde, kepinge his heade at one stay, and in his due place. And when he leapeth, he must yarke withall. Whiche if you woulde haue him to do at the stop: you shall helpe him in hys aduaunceynge, and specially when he ariseth aloft, at the seconde bounde, wyth theuen stroke of youre spurres, and with your voice, yea and with your rodde also, by striking him therewith, sometime behinde, on the midde rompe, and sometime on either

side

ſide of his rompe, where he ſeameth moſte to hange, and if he riſe not lyghtlye ynowe before: then beate hym therewyth vppon the ryghte ſhoulder, by meanes of whyche helpes, you ſhall ſee him immediatlye to bounde cleane aboue grounde, gatheringe hys bodye ſhorte together, and to yarke wythall. And noate by the waye, that the helpe of the Caulfe of youre legges, will make ſome Horſe to ryſe hygher then the helpe of youre Spurres: therefore in ſuche caſes youre owne diſcretion muſte bee vſed. But in the beginninge, ſo ſoone as he hathe made one true ſaulte or leape, and yarked withall, forget not to make muche of him, ſuffringe him to ſtaye vpon it a good while, withoute moleſtinge him any more for that tyme, yea rather you ſhall doe verye well to lyght of hys backe euen there. And ſo cauſe him to be ledde from thence faire and ſoftlye

lye into the Stable, or at the leaſt, yf you will not light of, to depart with a ſofte pace: So ſhall you encou-rage him againſt the next time to do the like, or elles bettter. For vntill youre Horſe vnderſtandeth youre minde, and knoweth perfectly the or-der of leapynge, and howe to gather vppe his bodye ſhorte and rounde to-gether: it is not good to force hym o-uermuche, but onlye at thende of his pace, trotte, galloppe, or Carere, to helpe him as I ſhewed you before, to make two, three, or fower leapes and no more, ſo ſhall they be both loftye and ſemelye.

Whereas otherwyſe in makynge manye, he maye happe to doe theym faintlye, layſelye, and withoute anye good grace. Yea and perchaunce not wythoute daunger of rearynge vpryghte vppe, wherein a hangynge grounde | woulde doe good ſer-uyce. But thenne at the fyrſte it

it woulde not be to muche enclyning or ouer stepe downe. Notwithstandinge, if your horse be light and a stirrer, by nature: you may take the more of hym, and encrease the number of his lessons as you shal thinke good. Hauinge then onlye care that he kepe one path, that he spring out on nether side, nor disorder his head, but beare it stedely. In which thinges he muste be made perfight before, by oftē trotting the rings, in such order as is before taught.

And then beinge staide of heade: you maye by vsynge the former helpes, cause him in a lustye stronge galloppe at euerye. ii. paces ende, to bounde aloft, once or more, as you list your self, but so as he maye doe it well, keping one selfe tyme and measure from the beginninge, to thending, and that the last leape be wyth no lesse force than the first, but with more force, if it may be. And therfore the number of hys leapes, and the lengthe of hys race

woulde

woulde be measured accordyng to the Horses strengthe, and as he is in breathe, and able to endure. And this kinde of galloppe is called the gallop gallyarde.

And when your horse is once perfight, you neede not to galloppe him but seldome, so shall he galloppe the more stronglye, whiche woulde be done when you come oute of the ringes. In the whiche for that cause, you muste trotte hym at that tyme the fewer times about. And so you shall see that at his comming out, he will entre into his gallioppe with a lustie courage, and bounde all the waye of his owne accorde, at euerye .ii. paces ende, euen vntill he come to the place of stoppe, or at the least if he doth not this, I am sure that helpinge hym but onlye with youre voyce, he will not faile to fetche .ii. or .iii. leapes at the stoppe, wythoute anye more businesse.

Howe to teache your horſe to doe the Capriole or Goates leape, and the Corſetti, and alſo howe to make him goe ſidelynge ſo well with hys whole bodye, as wyth his rompe onlye. Cap. xviii.

Capra in lattin or Italion, is a beaſt whyche wee call a Goate. Which beaſt beinge dyſpoſed to playe, vſeth in his runninge a prety kinde of iumpinge and doublyng with hys legges, aboue grounde, makinge a certaine ſemblaunce of yarkinge, and yet yarketh not in dede. Whiche kinde of ſaulte or leape bycauſe the Italions haue not onlye counterfetted in their dauncyng, but alſo haue taught their horſes to imetate the ſame (for when the horſe boundeth alofte, he muſt aduance his rõpe, & make as though he would yarke, & yet do not) it is called therefore by the name of Capriole, whiche if you will, in Engliſhe you maye

tearme

tearme the Goates leape: But forsomuch as Goates be not euery where to representе that kinde of leape: I woulde wisshe you therfore for youre better vnderstandinge, sometyme to beholde oure litle lambes, whilest they runne and playe together, and you shall see theym liuelye to doe the same.

The Coruetti is a certaine continuall prauncynge and dauncynge vppe and downe stil in one place, and sometime sydelynge to and fro, wherin the horse maketh as thoughe he woulde faine runne, and cannot be suffred. The name is deriued of this Spanysshe woorde Corua. Whyche is as muche to saye as thelbowe or hynder heele of the Horse, bycause in doinge thys feate, he doeth labour muche vppon his hinder legges. Whiche kynde of prauncynge, the Spanyardes doe vse moste vppon their Jennettes, and specyallye when they ryde shorte after the Turkey fashion.

Bicauſe in that ſorte it maketh the better ſhowe, and they eſteame it ſomuch, as they call the horſe that can do it well, in their tounge Hazedor that is to saye a doer.

Thus for youre better vnderſtandinge I haue thought good to interpret vnto you theſe two termes Capriole, and Coruetti, which twoo feates bycauſe they do not much differ as Griſon ſayeth, there is but one order in teachynge to bee obſerued in bothe, wherefore if you woulde teach youre horſe to doe the Capriole, vſe to trotte him for a certayne dayes vppon ſome longe hill or hanginge grounde, and ſtoppinge him vppon the knoll of the hill, make him to aduaunce twiſe together: that done, immediatlye helpe him wᵗ the ſound of your lips, to trot .ii. paces further, and to ſtop, & to aduaunce againe twiſe, as he didde before, and ſo to continue in ſtoppynge and aduauncynge twiſe together, at euery two paces end, al the length of

the

the hil downewarde, and there staye. Thus dsinge him a while, you shall see that afterwarde in stede of those .ii. trottinge steppes at euerye time that he stoppeth and aduaunceth, yt you helpe with this worde hop, and with youre rodde, he will gather vppe his rompe twise together, and so go from stoppe to stoppe, aduauncing both his forefete and hinderloynes, with time and measure carrying his forelegges orderlye, and so fetche the Capriole so ofte times together as you will, yea and by helpinge him with youre rod a litle behinde, you maye make him at euerye time that he so aduaunceth with his rompe, to yarke wythall.

But noate that if youre horse be weke and feble in his hinderpartes, it shall be beste for him to make those twoo trottinge steppes lowe by the grounde. Or elles in his lifting to obserue alwayes one tyme and measure, aduauncinge therewith orderlye, without gatheringe vppe his

rompe, whyche kinde of Capriole is not to be dispraysed. In this sorte, if your horse be verye light, and you haue accustomed to ryde shorte vppon hym, after the Turkey fashion: you maye teache him also the Corsetti, but if he be great of stature and that you ride longe vppon him, after oure fashion, then the Capriole is most meete for him, whiche Capriole beinge done lowe by the ground, doth not differre much from the Corsetti, sauinge that in fetchynge the Capriole, youre horse muste alwaies be goinge forwarde. But he maye do the Corsetti not onlye in goinge forwarde, but also in keepinge still one place, whilest hee standeth aduauncinge vppe and downe vppon al .iiii. feete, yea and sometime going backewarde, and sydelynge and euerye waye. And to thintente he maye doe it the sooner, it were not amysse sometime to make him goe sidelynge with his whole bodye, by helpynge

him

him with the contrarye ſpurre: as for example, when you would haue him to drawe to the left ſide, then bearing youre bridle hande euen and ſteddye, clappe youre right legge cloſe to hys belley, and holde it there ſtill, making him to feale the ſpurre on the righte ſide, for the whiche if you ſee that he moueth his bodye ſuche waye as you woulde haue him, then ſodenlye pull awaye youre leg from thence, & make muche of him: that done, make him to do aſmuch on the other ſide with your leafte legge, not leauinge to moleſt him in that ſorte on either ſide, vntil you haue made him vnderſtande the meaninge thereof. And ſo with a litle exercíſe ſo ſone as he ſhal feale you to ſtay your bridle hand, and to offer to touche him either with your legge or ſpurre, on the contrarye ſide, he wyll goe ſydelynge ſo muche or ſo lyttle as you wyll haue hym. But yf you woulde haue hym goe ſidelynge wyth hys Rompe onelye, and not

to moue hys forepartes, whyche in dede is very neceſſary, and ſpecially for a horſe of ſeruyce, to make him keepe his heade alwayes towardes thenemye in fightinge hand to hand: then beſides the foreſayde helpe of the contrary legge or ſpurre, you muſt alſo tourne youre bridel hande ſomewhat on that ſide that you touch him. And you maye alſo helpe hym wyth youre rodde, by ſtrikinge hym therewith on the contrary flancke behind.

Noate alſo that you maye make youre horſe to fetche the Capriole in geuinge him a luſtye galloppe, yf you canne helpe him at euerye twoo ſteppes to keepe tyme and meaſure. But as I ſaide before, vnleſſe youre horſe be naturallye light of his body, and nimble of his legges, it is vnpoſſible by arte to make him to do any of theſe thinges wel.

Thus hauinge declared vnto you what is neceſſarye aſwell for the horſe of ſeruyce as for the Steter,

and

and wyth what ozder to breake theym: I thinke it mete also to shewe you nowe in the ende, howe to ryde suche a hozse, beinge once thzoughlys bzoken in all the feates abouesayde, to the best shewe befoze a Pzince oz noble man.

Howe to ryde a hozse to the best shew befoze a Pzynce, where is the beste standinge foz a Pzynce to see. Cap. xxix.

Some do think it good foz those that woulde see, to stande ryghte befoze the stoppyng place, and some woulde haue theym to stande on the right hande of the Ryder, euen wyth the stoppynge place, and some, on the same hand not euen with the stoppynge place, but lower downe towarde the middle Carere, distaunt from the stoppinge place the lengthe of a maneginge course. Of

all whiche.iiii.standinges, that right before the stoppinge place, in my iudgement is worst for two causes: First for that the roume perhappes may be vnmeete to receaue anye number of menne: Secondlye it is perillouse. For if the horse bee headstronge and shoulde chaunce to breake the kirble, the raynes or porthe mowthes of his bridle, he might runne headlonge vpon the lookers on. And therfore I woulde not wishe a Prynce or noble man to take viewe of a horse in that place, vnlesse it were from a house out of a wyndow or from some skaffolde. But rather to stand on the one side towarde the midde Carere, a distaunt from the stoppinge place, the lengthe of a Manegynge Coarse, so shall he stande wythoute daunger, and see the begynninge, the myddle and endyng, and it should be so much the better, if he stande on the righte

hand

hande of the Rider, for so the Rider at bothe endes of the manegínge pathe, in manegínge his horse, shall tourne his face alwayes towardes the Prince, and not his backe. The place of standinge theme beyng thus appoynted, and the Prynce there readye to beholde what youre horse can doe.

Ride first faire and softlye toward the Prince, to dooe youre reuerence: that done, depart wyth a good round trotte towarde the farthest ende of the Carere pathe, bearynge youre rodde wyth the pointe vpwarde, towardes youre right shoulder, accordinge as I haue taught you heretofore, and beynge come to thende, lette the poynte of youre rodde fall towarde the leafte shoulder of youre horse, and make hym to tourne an haulfe tourne on the ryghte hande, and thenne to staye a lyttle whyle,

that

that done, passe hym forewarde, firste three or foure steppes faire and softlye, and immedyatlye after, putte spurres vnto hym, geuing him a liuelye, swifte, and lustye Carere, and passe before the Prince vnto the place of stoppe, whereas after that he hath stopte euen vpon his buttockes, then at the firste, seconde or thirde bounde of his aduaunce, according to that kynde of manege that you wyll vse, or that the horse can doe moste redylye, and can best endure: you shall turne him on the right hande, and so goe backe agayne in the selfe same pathe, the lengthe of a manegynge course, and there stop him, and turne him on the leafte hande: and so obseruynge alwayes one tyme and measure, manege hym to and fro, as ofte together as you shall thynke meete, but lette the laste stoppe be at thende where the Prince standeth, who shalbee then harde by you, on youre lefte hande. Or if you will, when you passe

the

the Carere, you may stoppe him some-what shorte of the Prince. And after that he hath aduaunced, put hym forwarde, the length of a maneginge course, and there accordinge to the manege that you woulde haue hym to make, turne him on the right hande, and so come backe againe in the selfe same pathe, vnto the place where you didde stoppe him before, at the ende of his Carere, and there stop hym, and turne him on the leafte hande, and so geue him to and fro. iiii. maneginge courses. And if the horse be verye stronge, you maye geue him vi. And by this meanes the firft and laft turn fhalbe on the right hand, and the laft stoppe alfo before the Prince.

You may alfo ftop your horfe when you firft run him euen right againft the Prince, or els. ii. or. iii. yardes beyonde him, and fo without puttinge him anie further forwarde, in his aduauncinge, to turne him on the right hand, and then to folow on with that

kinde

kinde of manege, that he canne moſte redelye make, not paſſynge the number of twoo or lower Courſes at the moſte, ſtoppinge ſodenlye vppon the laſt tourne whyche muſte be on the right hande, where he ſtopte firſte: ſo ſhall the Prince be on youre leafte hande. And after that you haue ſtopt youre horſe, in whych ſoeuer of theſe places it be, make hym to double on eche hande once or twiſe together, & immediatlye after, or elles before, intertaigne him with the Capriole and Corruetti. But he ſhoulde do the Capriole wyth a liuelyer courage, if he were put vnto it, before he paſſe ỹ carere & manege, beyng both done: you maye make him to double againe as before. But manegynge and doublinge after a Carere, belongeth to a horſe of greate force. Whiche in dede ſhoulde repreſent in all his doynges the verye order of fight obſerued in the fielde, whiche is but lyttle vſed nowe a dayes, bycauſe of the gene-

rall

rall weakenesse of oure horses: therfore I will teache you an other order of ridinge youre horse, to the shewe in suche sorte, as he shall seme to haue more strengthe, then he hath in dede. Which is don only by obseruing clean contrary order to ẏ first. For wheras you did first make him to passe a carere, now you shall first manege him, not geuinge hym aboue. vi. or. viii. courses if you will haue theym to be swifte or of like tyme, vnlesse the horse bee the stronger, for then you may geue him ten or twelue courses, and vsinge any of these foresaid numbers, you shall be alwayes driuen to make the laste stoppe where you first beganne.

And hauinge aduaunced, giue him either vi. double turnes, that is on ẏ right hād. ii. on the left hand. ii. & on the right hād. ii. or if you wil, but. iii. turnes in al, wherof ẏ first & last must be on the right hand. And if he can do ẏ Capriole wel, you may cause him to

doe

do it immediatly vpon ỹ ſame: neuertheles it were moze eaſe ſoz him to do it befoze he double. That done, go to thend of ỹ Carere path, & geue him a liuely Carere, ſtopping him a litle befoze you come at ỹ Pzince, who ſhall ſtand then on your right hand, & after that he hath aduaũced, let him double as befoze. Foz it is alwais moze eaſe foz a hoꝛſe to double in thend of a manege oꝛ a carere, thẽ at any other time you may alſo after he hath run, ſtopt & aduaũced, let him bꝛeth awhile in ỹ ſelf ſame place, & then geue him what kinde of manege you ſhal think good, wherin good diſcretiõ muſt be vſed to conſider ỹ quality, ſtrength and condicion of the hoꝛſe, to thintente that oꝛder, time & meaſure maye be kept accoꝛdingly.

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Here endeth the ſeconde booke.

THE THIRDE BOOKE of the arte of Rydinge.

Of the corrections of vices in general. Cap. i.

Mynding to entreate here of the corrections of suche vyces, as horses haue eyther by nature, or euill custome: I thinke it most meete to begynne first wyth those vices, that be incidente to the chefest partes and members of the horse, that is to saye, the mouthe head, and necke, vppon the ordering or disordering wherof, chiefly dependeth the making and marring of the horse. But for so much as the moste parte of the vices of the mouth, are corrected by the quality of the bit: I purpose therefore to reserue theym vntill I come to talke of the diuersi-

ttes of bittes,

Of the vices of the heade and necke, and first how to correct youre horse, when he beareth his heade or necke awry. Cap. ii.

I Wyll shewe you dyuerse wayes, wishynge you when neede requireth to proue them al. And then to vse that as your ordinary remedy which you shall know by experience, to do your horse most good. First vse to correct him with ỹ contrary spur, as for example, yf he beareth awry on the left hand, strike him once or twyse wyth the ryght spurre turning inward your bridle hand somwhat towardes the right side. And if he beareth awrye on the righte hande, then vse the contrarye order. But if he bee verye stiffe necked on the ryghte side, and softe

plyinge or bowinge on the lefte: then vse to holde the right reane shorter then the lefte, in suche order as is taughte you before in the Chapter of the bridle and reanes in the firste booke: you may correct him also by geuinge him sodenlie a chocke with the bridle in his mouthe, vppon his neather gummes on the contrarye side, and you maye geue him suche chocke twoo maner wayes, that is to saye either by choppinge downe your bridle hande on that side that he erreth, geuinge him the chocke on the contrarye syde, and so to pull vppe your hande agayne immediatlye into hys due place. Or elles by tourninge youre hande onelye inwarde, and streyninge the byt harde to hys nether gomes on the contrarye side wythoute anye choppynge downe of youre hande at all, wherthe kynde of correctyon if it be geuen with a temperate & stayd hand, it is maruelous good to correct y forsaid

vice in any horse of what sort soeuer he be.

It is verye good also, and speciallye when he hangeth or boweth with his hole body more of one side then of another, to holde the calfes of youre legge alwayes close to his belye, on the contrary side, nighe vnto the fore guirte, to thintente you may be redy from time to time, not onely to pricke him a litle, with the spur of the same legge, but also when nede requireth, to touche him therewith wel and surely. Whereof when you perceiue that he beginneth to haue some feare, and therby to amend his fault, you shall do well soodenlye to remoue your leg from that place, and in that instaunt to make muche of him. So that afterwarde if he doth but fele the calfe of youre legge comming towards his bely, he will immediatly amende his faulte, and beare his heade on what side you will haue him, you may also correct

the

the stifnes of his necke by beatinge him with your stirrup vpō the shoulder, or with youre foote vnder the fore shoulder vpon the same side that his necke is so stiffe, whiche will make him to looke that waye, to see what is that so greeueth him, which whilest he doeth let slacke the contrary reane, and sodenly pull awaye your foote, and make much of him. And vsing him so a while, you shall make him both to know his fault, and also to amende the same.

It is good also to correct him with the rodde, by strikinge him therewith on the contraye side either in the flanke or els more toward nigh vnto the foregarte. But the correction of the contrary spurre is of a more efficacye, & much more conuenable, notwithstandinge for a neede you may vse bothe, and or any wise forget not whersoeuer he hangeth more of thone side then of an other, to hold alwayes the contrary reane

shorter then the other, but otherwise lette the reanes be alwayes euen. And to thyntente you maye beare them alwayes euen from the begynninge: Ryde a yonge horse at the firste with false reanes, whiche you maye for the correction of youre horse make shorte or long of anye syde at youre pleasure, and yet holde your ordinarye reanes alwayes euen together, and of one length, as I tolde you before in the chapter of the bridle and reanes, and note, that it is exceadinge good to vse these corrections, whilst you make youre horse to reare the ringes, so often aboute on bothe handes, as you shall thinke moste requisite for his strength. And yf he be verye harde of necke on the right syde, it shall not bee amisse whilest he reareth the right ringe to laye youre right hande vpon the myddest of the right reane, and by streyninge it harder then the other, to make him to holde his necke that way

way whether he will or not. And if he be harder on the lefte ſide, then to doe the like with youre lefte hande, whilſt he treadeth the left ring, making your right hande for that time the bridle hand. Notwithſtandinge it were more ſightlye to ſhorten the left reane, without ſhiftinge youre hande in ſuche order as I haue tolde you before in the firſte booke. And to thintente you maye force hym the more to come wholly on that ſyde that you woulde haue him, it were not amiſſe in ſome place where none may ſee you, to counterpayſe him by bendinge downe your body and head on the ſelfſame ſide that the horſe is ſtiffnecked, ſtayinge your legges ſo as you fall not, beholdinge alwayes his eye on that ſide, wherewith alſo he will loke you in the face, & therby ſhall be forced to correcte hys owne faulte, in tourninge hys necke that waye that you woulde haue hym, whych kynde of counterpaiſing you

may vse sometime in riding him in and out, the length of a myle, yea & also sometime when he treadeth the ringes, not forgetting to turne your bridle hande also accordingly e. But if you woulde haue him to bee iuste of bodye, heade and necke quickly e, then vse to trot or pace him to and fro, the length of .b. yeardes or there about, makinge him at euerye ende to stoppe, and to turne, helping him with your tonge, spurre, or caulfe of your legge, on the contrary side, and sometime wyth the closinge stroke, bearinge alwayes a steddye hande, which would be moderatlye turned towardes the same side. And yf you see that he doth not bryng ouer the contrary legge orderly, bearing his head and necke euen, and iuste, then neuer leaue correctinge of him wyth the contrarye spurre at the way, vntill he come at the other ende, and there make him to tourne agayne on the same hand, that he turned on be-

fore,

fore, continuing still to trauel him on the same side: vntill he hath amended his fault: whiche if he doth then you may turne him on both handes interchaungeablye, so as youre first and last tourne be on the right hand. And trauell him in suche sort to and fro, to the number of thirtie courses, or so longe as you shal see him hable well to endure, to thyntent you may leaue hym wyth a good mouth, remembring alwayes to make muche of him when he doeth well, and not to helpe him with the spurre, but when nede shall requier, but onelye with your tounge, which must be alwayes one.

How to correct youre horse when he beareth not right the lower parte of his beade, called of the Italions Mustacchio and maye bee called of vs the Mozell, which comprehendeth both nose and mouth Cap. iii.

If your horse than vse to carye his mosell awrye: put three litle short nayles on the inside of hys portsmouthe, on the contraye side, and ride him with a mussroll, hauinge also three like nayles, yea, and yf he carye his whole heade awrye out of all measure, then put three like nailes also on hys headstal, on the contrary cheke. For otherwise the first twoo corrections shall suffise. But if suche vice hathe bene longe rooted in hym, then all three corrections shall be litle enough. And if the headstall and mosell be made of double leather, you may so fasten the nayles betwixte the twoo leathers, as the prickes shalbe next vnto the horses cheke, and the heades of them couered with the vpper leather. Yet if you will, you maye putte theym in a thyn plate of yron, made no broder then the leather, whiche plate beinge fastened to the inside of

the

the leather, shalbe the greater correc-
tió vnto him. But let him not weare
those nailes aboue tenne dayes, for
though you take them away, yet the
place will be so sore, where they
stoode, as the horse wilbe afraide to
beare hys heade anye more awrye,
thinkinge that the nayles be there
stil to pricke him. And note that such
nailes wil correct some horse, if they
bee put on the selfe same side that he
wryeth his head, so well as though
they were put on the contrarye side:
It is good also to put such nailes on
the backeside of the lynke susteyning
the curble hooke in such order as I
told you before in ỳ .xiiij. Chapter of
ỳ second booke. But to some horse whi
ch perhaps through the fault & neg-
ligence of the rider hath accustomed
to carye his nose yea & also his necke
clean awry so as ỳ muscle of his neck
seameth to be naturallye bent & cro-
ked: it is requisite not only to vse the
remedie aboue said; But also to tey
the one ende of a thonge vnto the
midle

If your horse than vse to carye his mosell awrye: put three litle short nayles on the inside of hys wortsmouthe, on the contraye side, and ride him with a mulroll, hauinge also three like nayles, yea, and yf he carye his whole heade awrye out of all measure, then put three like nailes also on hys head stal, on the contrary cheke. For other wise the first twoo corrections shall suffise. But if suche vice hathe bene longe rooted in hym, then all three corrections shall be litle enough. And if the headstall and mosell, be made of double leather, you may so fasten the nayles betwixte the twoo leathers, as the prickes shalbe next vnto the horses cheke, and the heades of them couered with the vpper leather. Yet if you will, you maye putte theym in a thyn plate of yron, made no broder then the leather, whiche plate beinge fastened to the inside of the

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they were put on the contrarye side:
It is good also to put such nailes on
the backeside of the lynke sustayning
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told you before in ỳ .xiiii. Chapter of
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ch perhaps through the fault & neg-
ligence of the rider hath accustomed
to carye his nose yea & also his necke
clean awry so as ỳ muscle of his neck
seemeth to be naturallye bent & cro-
ked: it is requisite not only to vse the
remedie aboue said: But also to tey
the one ende of a thonge vnto the
midle

middle tyne of his bitte, or to the ring of his muſroll on that ſide whereon he is ſo ſtiffe, and the other ende vnto his ſurcingle in ſuche ſorte as I ſhewed you in the ſeconde booke in the firſte correction of the Credenza. And ſo to let him ſtande a long while together. And you maye alſo yf you will, ride him for a certayne dayes tied in that ſorte, but then the thong would be ſtrayned ſomewhat ſtrayter. Or in ſtede of the thonge, you may put on his headſtrayne, and tye the reanes of that vnto the ſnaffle on his ſtiffe ſide, whiche ſhall be of more force. And vntill he eatye his head fulſt, let but one vſe to ride him, and ſuche one as hath ſome ſtill, for all riders handes are not like. And therfore often varyinge of handes, may make his fault incurable. Wherfore all the wayes aboue taught, are inuented to helpe hym that lacketh knowledge, or hath not a ſtaid hand. For aſſure youre ſelfe that who ſo e-

ver

ner hath a good iudgement, a temperate hand, and can obserue suche rules and preceptes of ridinge, as are before taught, he shall neuer nede any of these inuentions, to correct eyther this vice or anye other.

¶ Certayne causes why it is better for a horse to beare his heade vnder then right out or to caste it vp aloft, and then bowe to correcte him, if he will not bring in his head and reame as he ought to do. Cap. viii.

ALthough some do thinke it good that the horse shoulde haue his head alwaies at liberty, and not to be restreined of his naturall fearcenesse: yet I, in no wyse can allowe it. For first you shal vnderstande that his foreheade is the strongest parte of his heade, and his nose or mosell is the weakest parte, and tenderest, the more he thrusteth out his mosell, the more he distendeth

tendetly his backe, and hath the lesse force therin. And therfore can neuer make good Manege, obserue tyme, kepe order, nor continue in breath, any while together; whereas by bringing in his mosell, and the thrusting out his forehead, he aduaunceth him selfe, and gathereth strength in hys backe, vnityng his force together: and thereby also sheweth lightnesse and nimblenesse in all his doinges. Secondlye, he shall see his waye the better, and be in lesse daunger of fallinge when he runneth. And though he shoulde fall: yet he shall be more hable to recouer hym selfe agayne, then when he holdeth hys mosell right out. Thirdlye in runninge against his enemy he shalbe hable to do, or suffer more with his forehead, then with his mosell beinge the tenderest parte of him. Fourthlye he shall not be so apt to rere right by vpon euerye light occasion, as otherwise he might do. Finally the horse

that

that reaneth wel, & bryngeth in his mosel: shall alwaies be a great deale better stayd both of head and necke, and haue a better mouth, thē he that beareth his mosell right out. Wherfore if your horse will not bringe in his head at any time that you staye him with the bridle hande: then holdinge youre hande still at that stay, correct him somtime with your right spurre, and somtime with your left, and somtime with both spurres together. And in the selfe same instaunt it shalbe good also sometime by thrustinge him wyth youre right hande vppon the necke, to force him to bringe in hys head. But if he will not yelde for all that, than by pullyng the bridle towardes you, make him to go backe about .iii. pases and then to returne agayn faire and softlye to his first place continuing so to do a good meany of times together. And euery tyme ỳ he thrusteth out his nose correct him in maner aboue

said

saide, neuer leauinge him vntill you haue made him to amende his fault. And if he be very hard to be brought thereunto: it shall be good to strike him sometime with your styrruppe vpon the shoulder, or with your fote vnder the shoulder, holdinge it styll there to make him looke that waye. But if ye see that the pryeke of the spurre doeth cause hym to brynge in his heade: then make muche of him without molestinge him anye more. And by thus bsynge hym you shall make hym to reane as you woulde haue him eyther goinge or standing still.

How to correct your horse when he ducketh down his head, and beareth to lowe. Cap. v.

If he ducketh downe his heade whylest you stande stil in any place, then stay your bridle hand, and sodenlye correct him with one

one spur alone, or with both together, not sufferynge hym to remoue from that place. And also if he vseth that toy goinge, then correcte hym in like maner, without making him to alter his pace any whitte at al. Not fayling at euery time that he so doth, to vse like correction. And if in duckinge downe hys heade, he beareth it more of one side, then of another, correct him on the contrarye side, and not on that syde wheron he hangeth. And if he be very hote and furious, then immediatly after suche correction laye your hand vpon his necke, or withers, in token of cherishinge him, and that shall keepe him from running awaye. And so by suffering, he shall learne to know his faultes, and to amende the same. But if youre horse vse to ducke downe hys head when you stop him: then beside bearing a temperat and staide hande you muste geue hym the chocke of the bridle wyth the right reane. And in that instaunt correcte him sometime with one spur and sometime with the

other. That done, returne from whēce you came: And from thence trotte him or galloppe him to the self same place where you stopt before. And there stop him again, holding the right reane in the midst with your right haude, being alwayes ready therwith to geue him the chocke vpon the right side of his mouth, and by mouinge the bitte faire and softlye in his mouthe, sometime with the same reane: make him to knowe that you holde the reane in in that hande of pourpose. Wherof the horse wilbe so much afrayd, as he will no more cast downe his head. And vntill he leaueth his fault, neuer fayle in this sort to correct him. And likewise when he doeth well, forget not to cherish him. And though a false reane for this purpose woulde do well, & specially for a colte, yet it is not so good a correction as to vse the ordinary reane. But if to geue him the chocke with the right reane will not suffise to correcte his vice, then geue him the chocke vpon both sides of his mouth with your

left

left hand, holding both reanes together. And by vsynge sometime the one correction, and somtime the other, you shall make him to leaue thy at vice well inough.

How to correct that horse which doth ouer reach in his going, that is to say, doeth smite his forefeete with his hinderfeete. Cap. vi.

THis faulte is moste commonly incident to a yonge horse, and therfore besides making his shoes shorter behind thē otherwise they ought to be: you must also fauour him whilst he treadeth the ringes, not encreasing the number of his turnes, nor quickning his pace, but accordinge as his strength and breath shal require, whiche by often ridinge hym a lyttle at once, will encrease euerye daye more and more. And then yf he ouer reache, whylest he treadeth the

ringes, correcte him with the spurre, on the contrary side, to the turne whiche he maketh. But if he ouer reacheth in going right out, then correct him on that side of his bely, whereon you see his necke to be moste stiffe. And sometime you maye also correct him with your rod vppon the one or other shoulder. It is good also to make him to trot or to gallop in some stony ground. Or elles for want of such a ground to strowe the ringe pathes full of stones of all sortes, that is to saye both with great, meane and smal. And that wil make him to lift his fete in such sort as he shall seldome ouer reach. Notwithstandinge if his houes be not verye sound and good: I would not wish you to vse this way, for feare of riuing his houes, which of our horseleches is called a false quarter. And of the Italions *falso quarto*. But rather make him to leaue this fault by well feding him and by riding him moderatly without takinge ouermuche of him at once, to thintent he maye increase in strength

and

and breath, whiche once had, then the greke of his ouerreachinge, will be a good correction vnto him of it selfe. Moreouer if you caused the ringe pathes to be digged full of stayres or degrees, it woulde kepe him from ouerreaching, & so time it were not amisse to make him go a swathe ouerthwart the forowes in some grounde newlye plowed with deape forowes. Thus hauinge shewed you diuerse waies of correcting this fault I wish you now to vse your owne discretion in chosing that which shalbe most mete for your horse, whose qualities you ought best to know.

Howe to correcte that Horse whyche when he is chastised for anye faulte wyth the Spurre vseth to shake hys heade or eares. Also howe to knowe by the mouinge of his eares, when he is maliciouslye disposed, and howe to correct him for the same. Cap. vii.

Euery time that he so shaketh hys heade or eares, when he is corrected, double the strokes on the selfe same side that you did correct him on before, neuer leauing him vntill you haue made him to hold his head stil, & patiently to suffer such correctiõ as you giue him. And in no wise let anye faulte escape vnpunished, but alwaies correct him immediatly for ỹ same, sometyme with the one spurre, and somtime with both together, and somtime with one after another. The order of all whiche strokes is taught before in the first booke in ỹ .xi. & .xiii. Chapters. If your horse in his going lifteth vp one eare, and holdeth downe the other, and fareth as though there were a flye in that eare: then I aduise you take hede to youre selfe. For most commonlye when he doeth so, he mindeth to play you some shrewd toy, as to plunge aloft, to run ouerthwarte, or to fal downe, or to do some like desperate acte. Wherfore sodenlye inter-

rupt

rupt him of his purpose by geuing him two or thre strokes with the contrary spur, on the contray side to that eare, which he most moueth. And serue him so, as often as he shall vse that toye: And if it be abrode in the playne field it shoulde not bee amysse in the selfe same instaunt that you spurre him, to chastice him also with a terrible voice and by geuing him a chocke with the bridle on the one side of hys mouthe. Yea and besides all this, yf he be very frowarde and cursed, let not to correct him also wyth a good styeke by beatinge him therwith well and surelye vpon the head betwixt ỹ eares. Whiche correction thoughe he be neuer so proud and stuborne: yet beinge geuen but once in time and as it shoulde be, it will so chastise him as he shalbe glad to leaue such fantastical toyes, so long as you are on his backe. And so doing forget not to make muche of him leauing him alwais with a good mouth But note that somtime a fley entring in dede into youre horses eare, or the prickinge of the headstall, maye cause

him

him to shake his eare, or to holde it otherwise then he ought to do, meaning no shrewdnes at all. And then it shall suffise to correct him moderatly with the contrary spurre, only to make him that he thinke no more vpon the fleye, whiche perhaps stingeth him, or anye other thinge that greueth him, but to forget it, and so tattende his waye.

Howe to correct youre horse when he neigheth, intending to strike with his heles, or to do some shrewdnes, beinge in the companye of other horses. Cap. viii.

ALso if your horse when you are in the companye of other horsemenne chaunce to neygh or if you perceiue yͤ he meaneth to dooe some shrewdnes, as to bite or strike, correct him immediatly with yͤ single stroke of yͤ contrary spur, doublinge the same according as occasion shal require, as well in his goinge right out, as in his stading stil. Albeit if he shew any signe

of

of shrewdnes towardes his felowes, in marching forewarde, it were not a misse to correct him with the clinching stroke, and sometime by geuinge him the chocke of the brydle on the one or both sydes of his mouthe. And if that will not suffise, then you maye all to rate hym with a terrible voyce, and correcte him wyth youre rodde on the one or other flanke. yea & perchaunce it shall be needefull also to geue hym therewith a stripe or twoo vppon the heade betwixt the eares.

Of restifnesse, of the kyndes and causes therof. Cap. ix.

If a horse be restifie, it proceadeth for the most part through the faulte of the rider, of one of these twoo causes. For either ỹ horse is to vile, or els to stout of courage. If he be vile, then being ouer wearied he will for fayntnesse geue ouer, and goe no further. But if he be prowd & stout,

then felinge him selfe somwhat wea-
ry and out of breath, he will fall a lea-
ping and yarkinge, thinking to be ea-
sied of his trauell that waye. Or per-
haps wil do the like in the beginning
immediatlye after his rider be moun-
ted: And if he perceiue that his Rider
be afraid of him, then he wil take such
a stomacke vnto hym as he wyl sodēly
stay and stop there, maugre his riders
head. Of which two kindes of restif-
nes, that which proceadeth of vilenes
of courage is the woorst. But there
be some horses not onelye stoute and
lustie of courage, but also ramege, that
is to say hauing two mindes betwixt
going and not goinge when thei list.
Whiche kind of horses if they chaunce
to become restiffe, they be woorse then
any of the reste.

Remedies against restifnes proceding of vile courage. Cap. x.

If youre horses restiffnesse
proceadeth of vile courage,
then ryde hym into some
longe waye or lane closed
in on both sides with wal, dike, quick-
set

set or highe hedge. But at the one end therof, cause certayne men to stand behinde your horse with staues and stones in their handes. And if he wil not go forwarde, then let theym sodenlye strike him with their staues vpon his hams, and legges behinde, and likewise whorle their stones at the same places, al to rayting him in that same instant with a terrible voice. During whiche time you your selfe must sit stil, keping silence. And let them not cease beating and cryng out vnto him vntil they haue made him to go orderly forward as he should do. Which whē he doth, thē immediatly let them stay both hand voyce, and make you much of him by clawinge hym on the necke. That done, make him to goe from the one end of the laine to the other to and fro about viii. times. And thē light of his back or els pace him faire and softly to ỹ stable. And for a certain daies, see that you vse none other order than this, vntil he be cleane rid of that vice Wherein so often as he doeth offende, returne you to the forsaid correction.

For

For this is a proued and an infallible way to bringe any horse frō his restifnes. Which correctiō you might vse also in ye plaine fielde in some new plowed ground, but for weryng of the footmen, whose trauell shoulde be greater there to folowe the horse euerye waye that he fleyth out, then in a lane. And the more that your horse goeth backeward whilest he is so corrected, let the fotemen lay on the faster, and cry out the lowder. And besides that somtime it shall not bee amisse to tourne hys head towards that way that he wold so faine flee out. And so in your anger force him by beatinge him al the way vpon the heade wyth a cogell, and by crying out vnto him to gallop so hard as he can driue, the lengthe of a good Carier. And then turne him again toward the way from whēce you began to gallop him, & make him to go forewarde, correctinge him at that time more with your voice, then wyth your cogell. And if he goth quietly, then leaue crienge out, and make muche of him.

For

For I am sure he wyll bee gladde at length to yealde, rather then to be so beaten: But if he continewe still in his frowardnes, and will not go forward, then you may geue him halfe a turne, and immediatelye by pullynge in the bridle, make him to go backeward about ten pasis in so hasty wise as you can. That done tourne his head again towardes that way in the whyche he woulde not go forwarde, and then sodenlye put him forwarde. Whiche doinge for the most part will make him to take hys way. And to thintent he may be the sooner & the more throughly corrected of this vice, you may besides all this tey a good longe corde vnto his taile, winding it about, like as you do when you trimme your horses taile, wyth a ribbon or lace, the laste knot whereof woulde be fastned together with some of the heares, for feare of slippinge, which knotte if you can not make, then teye the vpper ende of the corde vnto the hinder buckle of the sadle, saueinge the croper, and so it shal

not

not slippe awaye. The nether ende of whiche corde muste hange downe and traile after the horse vpon the ground And when your horse will not go forwarde, or goeth backeward, let one of the footmen pulle the corde harde vnto him, which when the horse feleth, the feare to be pulled and hayled will make him to spring forwarde. And so doing the footmā must in the selfe same instaunt let go the corde, and to be sure besides the pulling of the corde: Let the the reste of the footmen also all to rate the horse with their voyces, layinge on with their staues, and whoolinge their stones. And by vsing him thus a while, you shall correcte him of this vice wel inough.

Remedies against restifnes proceding of of stubbornes and stout courage. Cap. xi.

But yf you perceyue that such restines procedith of to muche courage & stubbornes whiche the horse hath gotten through the fearfulnes of his rider: then ride him into some plane fielde newly plowed. And there if he whileft you geue him his

his leasson chaunce to stoppe in dede, or mind to stoppe, and so to become restiffe: then immediatly all to rate him with a terrible voyce, beating him vpon the heade betwixte the eares, and vppon the forelegges, with a good sticke. And the more resistaunce that he maketh in leaping or goinge ouerthwart, or seking to fall downe flat, or to lye downe on the one side, or to do anye other shrewdnes, encrease you his correction so muche the more, as well in ratinge him, as in beating him. And to molest hym the more, geue hym the ringe tournes on the one side, or on the other, or on that side wheron he himself doth most leane. By meanes whereof you shal so tame him as he seing his resistãce not to preuayle, shalbe content from thence forth to go quietlye and orderlye. And in so doing, forget not to make much of him both w your voyce & also by clawinge him with your hande vpon the necke That done, trot him euen there to and fro about. x. times. Then gallop hym and last of al, pace him. Faylynge not to correcte hym in lyke sorte so often

as

as he shall offende in the like vice. But note by the waye that when the horse once knoweth the correction of the sticke or cogell: it shall suffise to correcte him wyth a terryble voyce. And specially if he be ramage and of twoo mindes. Agaynst which fault, there is no correction of more efficacy. For the voyce correcteth wythoute disorder. And it maketh the horse afraide with out puttynge him in despaire, wheras the cogell manye tymes maketh him desperat and faint harted, vnles he be corrected therwith in time. After whiche correction he must also be cherished and much made of, to thintent he may vnderstande that hys vyce was the cause of his correction. For the rodde vsed in this sort hath no smal vertue. And note that though the corrections taught aswell in the last Chapter as in this, may indifferently serue to correct this vice, proceadinge of anye of the twoo causes afore saide, yet they be more kindlye vsed when eche vyce

is

is corrected with his proper correcti-
on according to the order aboue decla-
red.

It is possible also that you may cor-
recte this vice, by holdynge a sharpe
nayle in your hand, to pricke him con-
tinually behinde on the rumpe, neuer
remouing the naile from the nee, for a-
ny resistaunce or striuing that he ma-
keth, vntil he hath left his stubbornes
and is content to go quietly. Whiche
done, take away your hand and claw
him with the same immediatly vpon
the vecke. That done, you may pace,
trot, galloppe or manege him as you
shall thinke good.

Other corrections to be vsed agaynste
restiuenes when the ryder lacketh art,
and knoweth not by order of ridinge
howe to gette the maistrye of his horse
and to make him to know his faulte.
Cap. xii.

LEt a footmā stand behind
you with a shrewed catte
teyed at the one ende of a
long pole with her belye

vpwarde, so as thee maye haue her mouth & clawes at liberty. And when your horse doth stay or go backward, let him thrust the Catte betwixt his thyes so as she may scratche and bite him, somtime by the thighes, somtime by the rompe, and often times by the stones. But let the footman and al the standers by threaten the horse with a terrible noyse, and you shall see it will make him to goe as you woulde haue him. And in so doing be ready to make much of him.

Also the shirle crye of a hedgehog beinge strayt teyed by the foote vnder the Horses tayle, is a remedye of like force, which was proued by Maister *Vincentio Respino a Napolytan* who corrected by this meanes an old restiue horse of ỹ kinges in such sort as he had much a do afterwarde to kepe him from the contrarye vice of running away.

The like correction also may be geuen with a whelpe or some other loud

cryinge

erfynge and biting beast beinge teyed to the crooper, so as he maye hange downe vnder the horses tayle hauing a longe corde fastned vnto him. Which corde passynge betwene the Horses thyes, the rider shal hold in his right hande to molest the horse therwith, by pulling it, and letting it go as he shal see it nedefull. Or in stede of such a beast there may be teyd a pece of iron of a foote in length, or more and three fingers broade made full of pyckes like thornes, with a cord fastned thervnto as before. But note that all these wayes rehearsed, are not to be cõmonlye vsed but onlye in time of nede, and that wyth greate discretion. For otherwise you shall but amase youre horse, and driue him into dispare, so as he shall neuer vnderstande your meaning. And to say ỹ truth they are of litle importaunce in respect of the remedies taught before, in the last chapter. And therfore I wold wish you cheifly to vse thẽ being sufficiẽt alone I warrãt you to correct any maner of restiue

nes. Neyther do I allowe the waies ỳ men were wont to vse in olde time. To correct a restine horse by teynge a cord with a riding knot vnto the horses stones, whiche corde passed vnder his bely vnto the riders right hande, holdinge the same, and strayninge it when nede did require. Which in dede is more hurtfull then profitable: and therefore not meete to be vsed but in some extremitye for the correction of a stubborne horse, accustomed to fall down in the water. Of which vice we shal entreat hereafter at large.

Of the contrarye vice vnto restiuenes whiche is to run awaye, of the causes therof, & how to correct ỳ same. Ca. xiii.

THe vice of running away, doe they not only procede of the hardnes and euilnes of the horses mouth, but also many times through the faulte of the Rider, not hauynge knowledge nor stomacke as I said before, to tame a horse that is of to liue-

ly

lye a courage, and therwith perhaps harde of mouth, wherby the horse getteth an euil custome, either not to stop at what time as the ryder wold haue him, or els if he stoppe, to stoppe without order. For redresse of whiche vice you maye vse these remedies here folowing.

If you chaunce then vpon a horse accustomed to run away when he should stoppe, you muste beginne to ride hym with more respecte then you woulde do a colte. And first ride him into some lõg way or lane enclosed of both sides. And there teache him to stoppe, firste vpon a softe pace, then vpon a trotte, and afterwarde vpon a galloppe. And whensoeuer he stoppeth, make him to aduannce withall, by helpinge him in suche sorte as is before declared in the first booke. But because of his euill custome see that ye runne him not of a long season. And to be sure that he shall not fall or run away at the stoppe of himselfe: When you gallop him ap-

point a footemanne to stande before him at the place of stoppinge, with a sticke or a cogell in his hande, wherewith after youre horse hathe stopped, and aduaunced, let the footman by striking him softly vpon the forelegges, but seldome vppon the snowte, make him to go.iii.or.iiii.steps backward. Whereunto if he be vsed a while, you shall see that afterwarde so soone as he hath stopte, he seinge the footman standing there, and feling the drawing backe of your bridle hande, he will goe backe of his owne accorde, without any beating at al. And when he is once perfect so well in his stoppinge, as in his goinge backe: then gentlye geue him a carier, forcinge him in his running neither w voice, spur, nor sticke. And onely when ye come nighe vnto the place of stoppinge, helpe him with youre voyce to stop. And for the more assuraunce let the footman in the selfe same instant also helpe him with hys voyce, & threaten him with his cogel. yea and if he perceyue that the horse

will

wyll needes paſſe forwarde, lette him geue him a good blow with his cogel vpon the ſnoute, which blow I beleue ſhall not nede, yf you obſerue well the order before taught. For the helpe of your voyce, the pulling in of ẏ bridle, and the ſight of the footman ſhall ſuffiſe to make him to ſtop as he ſhoulde do. And in ſo doing, ſee that you make much of him, ſuffringe him to pawſe a whyle. That done, make hym to goe backward euen as you did before whē you did paſſe, trot or gallop him. And after ẏ pace him to & fro in the carier pathe, about vi. times ſtaying alwais at ẏ accuſtomed ſtopping place, and ſo depart. And ſee ẏ you run him no more of a good whyle after, but only vſe the order aboue declared, vpon a ſoft pace, trot, or gallop, not forgetting alwais to haue a footman at the place of ſtop, whiche footeman beſides his cogell, maye alſo haue ſtones in his hande, to whorle at ẏ horſes ſnout, whē nede requireth, which I do ſeldome or rather neuer alow onles he hath ẏ ſtedier hād or if you wil, you may cauſe .ii. footmē

to ſtande before him eche of them hauinge a good long ſtaffe in his hand: At the vpper ende whereof woulde be teyed a little boundell of ſtrawe, whiche beinge kindled, let the footmenne when the horſe will not ſtoppe, thruſt theym into his noſe, the feare of the flame whereof flaſhinge before hys eyes, and the fier perching his ſkinne, together with the ſmoke entring into his noſe, will make him to ſtoppe. But thoughe this correction for a nede is verye good yet I woulde wiſhe you to vſe the order before declared, whiche is ſufficiente I warraunt you to make him ſtoppe with the bridle only without the helpe of any ſuch extreme remedy,

It hath bene ſene manye times that ſome Rider hathe corrected his horſe of this faulte by chaunce, by runninge him in the plaine fielde oute of breath, continually beating him and ſpurrynge him in his angre, ſo as the horſe hath bene glad to ſtoppe of him-

ſelf

ſelfe whiche cozrection hath taken ſo good effect, as the rider geuinge him a iuſt carier the nexte daye folowinge, hath made him to ſtop with the leaſt pulling in of the bzidle that might be. But this cozrection is very perillous and inough to kil a hozſe, and therfoze is not mete to be vſed, but only when he being to ſtubbozne doth ouermuch foꝛce you, and will nedes runne away with you whether you will oꝛ not.

Beſides the firſte oꝛder aboue rehearſed foꝛ his better cozrection you may alſo bitte him accoꝛdynge to the quality of his mouth, wherof we ſhal entreat here after. And vnto that byt oꝛ to any other you may faſten a coꝛd, which muſt paſſe betweene his gũmes and his nether lippe in ſuch ſoꝛte as I ſhewed you befoꝛe in the ſecõd booke in the third cozrection of the Credence Of which coꝛde when his mouthe is once thzoughly cozrected, he ſhal haue no nede, noꝛ yet of any other helpe, but of the bzydle onelye. But in anye wiſe

let

let him continue in his ringe tourney, which being ended, vse him to stop & to aduaunce vppon the knoll of some hill downwarde.

And note this by the way as a generall rule, that the correction of the footman with sticke or cogell is neuer to be vsed but when some great necessitie requireth it. For it may make the horse to fearefull, onles the footman haue the more skil, and can obserue in his correction both time and measure

Howe to correcte that horse that wyll reare right vp when he is correcte for any fault with a sticke vpon the head. Cap. xliii.

AS often as he vseth this vice, fayle not you in the selfe same instaunt that he riseth & hangeth a loft, to beat him wel and surely with a good long sticke vpon the fore legges somwhat beneth ỹ knees, yea and if he be very much accustomed to this

this vice it shal not be amis somwhat before he riseth to geue him one blow vpon the legges at the lest. And for the more suerty, & to make him the more afraide, it shalbe nedefull to beare the rod with the point downward right before his knees alwaies in his sight. And being corrected a while after this sorte, you shall see that he shall leaue that fault wel inough.

How to correct that horse that will fall downe to the ground when he is a little wery or prouoked to do any thinge which he would not willinglye do. Cap. xv.

CAuse some expert footman hauing a good cogel in his hand, to be somwhat nigh you, at suche time as you ride your horse to thintent that when he perceiueth the horse maketh any offer to lye downe, he may be redy with his cogel or staffe, to threaten him, and to fray him with a terrible voice, iesture, coũtenance, & by cruelly loking him alwais in ẏ face more or les according as time & occasiõ shal require.

Which

Whych wylbe ſuch a terrour vnto the horſe as whilſt he looketh all amaſed on the footemanne, he will haue no minde to lye downe, but ſtand ſtill, attending to his rider, who in the meanwhyle, muſt ſit ſtil in his ſaddel, without making any noyſe, or mouinge at all. Afterwarde make him to trot the ringe tournes, wheras you may cauſe alſo more men to ſtande wyth ſtaues in their handes, and to do as the footman did before. And if he wil nedes fal downe there: then let them holde him vp whether he will or not cruelly correctinge him both with their voices, and alſo with their ſtaues, by beating him vpon the head betwyxt the eares or vpon any part of his bodye next to hande. And if this do not correcte his vice, truely the fault is in the footmen lacking perhaps ſuch terrible voyces cruell lookes and geſtures, or ſuch order and tyme of coorecting, as ſhould ſerue the purpoſe. And therfore it wer good for ſuch menne to haue in theyr handes fiery ſtaues made in ſuch ſort

as

as is before declared in the laſt chapter ſaue one, the feare and ſmart wher of will keepe him from lyinge downe whether he will or not, which correction maye bee vſed for a reſtiue horſe by ſyringe hym behinde betwyxte the thighes.

This vice alſo may be corrected by the helpe of a footman haulinge in his hand a ſquyrt full of water, whiche he muſt ſquirt in the horſes eyes, whē he offreth to lye downe, which is a good remedye alſo againſt the Crederce. But theſe remedies laſt mencioned are to be vſed by ryders of ſmall ſkill. For an expert rider will correcte anye vice by true arte without the helpe of any ſuch toyes.

How to correct that horſe whiche paſſinge throughe anye water will lye downe in the ſame, and what is the cauſe of ſuch vice. Cap. xvi.

This

THis vyce vndoubtedlye proceadeth of a naturall desposityon incident to that horse which is foled vnder the signe of Leo, Which is a hote and fiery signe Albeit all Horses foled vnder this signe haue not this faulte in dede: Neyther can it be knowen by the Ostriche feather in the horses necke, nor yet certaynely discerned at the chaunging of his teeth, what so euer other men say, but only by his plaine lyyng downe in the water. For the which fault there is no better remedy then this here following.

Cause a seruaunte to ride him into some riuer or water not ouer deepe, and appoint iiii. other footmen with cogels in their handes to follow him hard at y heles into the water, to thintent that when the horse beginneth to lie down they may be readye to leape vpon him and with the helpe of the rider to force him to ducke his heade downe vnder the water, so as the water may enter into his eares. Not suffringe him to

lift

lift vp his head again of a good while together, but make him by main force to kepe it stil vnder: continuallye beating him al ẏ while with their cogels & rating him with loude and terrible voyces. That done, let him onelye lift vp his head to take breath & aire. During which time cease not also to beat him still vpon the heade betwixte the eares, whych done, ducke his head w̄ like violence once again into the water, And then let him rise vp vpon his fete, And whilst he is passing through ẏ water, let ẏ men folow after beating him, & rating him al the way vntil he be clean out of the water, & then leaue. For otherwise it were disorder. Then ẏ next day folowing, let him be riddē againe into the same water. And so sone as his rider seeth that the horse maketh any offer to lie downe, yea & somtime before he perceueth it, let him immediatlye preuent him of his purpose, by touching him with his spurres, & by beatinge him vpon the head betwixt ẏ eares, & vpon ẏ flank w̄ his stick, thretning him w̄ a terrible voice

And

And you shall see it will make him to forget his lyinge downe and to passe through quietly. Yea and it is not possible that this correction alone wythoute the helpe of the other before declared will suffise to bringe him from this vice. And to both these correctõs you may also if you wil adde the helpe of the corde teyed with a riding knot about the horses coddes, whiche corde the rider may straine and let go according as he shal see occasion as wel to prevent the horse of hys lying downe, as also when his heade is kept under the water, the greefe wherof together with the other corrections, will the sooner cause him to leaue this vice.

How to correct that horse which is skittyshe or fearefull, and will starte at euery thing, and wherof such vice proceedeth. Cap. xvii.

A Horse may be fearefull for that he is yonge, and hath not bene ridden perhappes where sundry sightes are.

And

And therfore if you chaũce to ride him through some towne or faire, he is afrayd of euery thing ẏ he seeth. Likewise if he hath bene skaryd before time with any thinge that hath offended him, either wyth noise, sight, or otherwise, so often as he shall heare or see the same, he wilbe afraide. And finally, fearfulnes may procede for lack of perfect sight, whiche is worse then all the rest. Accordinge to all whiche causes, remedies do folow here orderlye. But firste as touching the yonge horse, which is afraid of such thinges as he neuer sawe before. See that in no wise ye do beate him for the same, lest he take the thing which he beholdeth & shonneth, to be the cause of hys smart, and so become more fearful thẽ he was before: But rather stay there a while, & by gentle meanes make hym by litle and litle, to goe towardes the thing wherof he is afraid, whiche doinge, make much of him. And you shal see that by stãding somtime stil to loke vpon it, & somtime by goinge towar-

des it, he shall be so well acquainted therwith, as he will not feare it. And whē he cometh at it, let him stay there a prety while together, to thintent he may be the more allured thereof. But yf your horse be afraid of anye thinge which hath offended him before time, so as he will by no meanes passe by it: Then see that you your self molest him no maner of wayes, but appoint some footman standinge behind you, to prouoke him forward, with the sound of his lips, & by thretning him with his voice, and if nede be, by beatinge him with a staffe vpon the rompe, and vppon the hinder legges. And when he beginneth to go forwarde, make you much of him al the way. For so your horse muste be handeled. But if youre horse be throughly broken in all pointes mete for him to learne, and knoweth what all maner of corrections and helpes meane: Then if he chaunce to be afraid of any thing, and so sodenly stoppeth going by the waye, lette not immediatlye to put him forwarde by helping him with your voice, legges,

spurres

ſpurres or rod, or al together, without any ſtaiyng to acquaint him with the thing wherof he is afraid. And ꝑ ſhal make him to go alwaies forward as he ought to do.

But if your horſe be afrayde of anye thing for lack of perfect ſight, thē beat him not, but rather by making much of him, encorage him by litle and litle to go forward, helpynge him ſomtime with your voice. And if you ſe that he ſtandeth doubtful betwixt going and not going, then ſodenly to put al doutes and fearful imaginations oute of his minde, helpe him not onelye with your voyce, but alſo with your ſpurs. And it will make him to paſſe foorth without any ſtay.

Note alſo that to embolden a yong horſe ſo as he may abide any thing, it is very good to ride him oft in ꝑ night ſeaſon, & in ꝑ day time in ſome towne, amongſt artificers, and eſpeciallye amongſt ſmithes, peuterers, armorers, brafiers tinkers and ſuch like. And likewiſe amongſt furriers where diuers colored ſkins hāg in ſight, & alſo abrode in ꝑ field where dede carcaſſes

ly

lye newe slain, to thintent that no maner of sight or noise, may seme straūge vnto him. And when soeuer he wil not come nigh any such thing, then vse the order before declared.

It is good, for a certayne dayes to let him weare such a whurlguigge as children run withal against ẏ winde, made like windmill sayles, fastned to hys headstal vppon his foretop, or on ẏ one side of his head, vnder his eare. For besides that, the swift turning about therof before his eies, doth helpe much to assure him. The whitenes also of the same, whilst it turneth about, doth take awaye those impressions of shadowes from his sight, whiche before were wont to fraye hym. But though this be a great help to embolden the most parte of horses: yet there be some horses of suche a nature, as after they haue worne it, they wilbe the woorse for it, and become more fearefull then they were before, whiche so soone as you perceiue, vse it no more, but

but rather vse the meanes and orders before declared.

Note also, that when you vse ẏ foresaid whurleguigge, you may make it of what colour you wyll, as eyther blacke, redde, yealowe, or blewe, according as you shall thinke it most nedeful, for the assuring of your horse.

Howe to embolden youre horse, and to make him hardye against otherhorses. Cap. xviii.

VSe to encounter vppon a soft passe or trot with another Horseman face to face in one self path, so as your horses dosse not one another, lest your horse receiuing some harme become more fearful thē before, yea rather when you are almost one vpon another, if the other horse be not fearfull, nor will geue place of himself, then cause his Rider to make him to recoyle backe, by pulling in hys head with ẏ bridle. And that shalbe a good encouraging to your horse, and make

him the boulder alwayes to go towardes any other horse. Or if you will, you may encounter one with the other riding in two sundry pathes, the one lynge cheke by cheke, within a foote of the other being both of one length, ech of them conteinyng about .x. paces to thintent that in maneginge youre horses to and fro vpon a trot, you comming one towardes another, from .iij. contrary endes, may both mete right in the middes of your course. And so passe one hard by another. Which you shalbe sure to do if bothe of your horses kepe like time and measure aswel in their trotting as in their turning. And loke on what hand soeuer the one turneth, the other must do the same, & in the selfsame instant. And like order must be obserued afterward when you manege them also vpō a gallop. Thus by pallinge and repalling, and oft meting without iustling your horses shal be so well acquainted as the one wyll not be afraid of the other. Hauing the companye of an other horseman, you may also embolden your horse whilst you

you trot the ringes in this order folo-
wing. Firste enter both together into
the right ringe, and thē turning taile
to taile, folow you the right hand & let
him folowe the left in the selfe same
ring, enlarging the ring path so, as in
your meting whilst you go ab out, you
may not touch one another. And whē
you haue thus gone twise aboute the
right ringe, enter both together into
the left ring, and there turning tailes
obserue like order as before. And so
shift from ryng to ring, treadinge the
same first with a good round trot, and
thē if you wil with a gallop. And thus
by often meating both horses shalbe
wel acquainted & the one assured of ȳ
other, whereby with time your horse
shal waxe so hardy, as he shalbe afraid
of no horse. It is verye good also to
stand still with your horse hard by the
ring, looking on whilst an other horse
trotteth and galloppeth the ringes or
to stand right at ȳ stopping place whē
another horse passeth a Carier, or on ȳ
one side so as ȳ other horse in his run
nig may passe hard by your horse, & to

that your horſe for feare turne not a-way, when the other Horſe commeth any thing nigh him, it ſhal be good to haue the company of ſome other horſ-man, beinge mounted vppon ſuche a horſe as is bolde, and will not bee a-fraid, ſtanding a litle of frō you, whoſe enſample ſhoulde bee a good encoura-gyng vnto your horſe. And to go ſom-time in the companye of ſuche a horſe through ſome citie or towne, wolde be alſo a good boldning vnto him.

How to make your horſe to abide both ſtaffe, ſworde, great noyſe, gonſhot, or any other thing. Cap. xix.

VSe firſte to acquaint hym throughly with the rod, ſo as he maye not be afraide therof, by often coying him therwith vpon the necke, & by holdynge the pointe right foorth, ſomtime betwixt his eares, and ſom-time on the one or other ſyde of hys heade, ſo as maye bee alwaies in his ſight. And when he is throughlye aſ-

ſured

ture of the rodde: then appoint some footman hauing a staffe in his hand, to stand in youre waye, whereas you should passe. And as you are comming towardes him, let the footman by litle and little, make signes as thoughe he wold lay your horse on the head with his staffe. And then encourage youre horse to go forward towards the footman, who in the same instaunt muste retire backward as though he would fle away. And by vsing him so a while you shall see that he wil not be afraid of the staffe at all. And after that he can abide the staffe, make hym by the like meanes to abide the sworde. But let the footman beware that he strike him neither with staffe nor sword, lest you vtterly discorage him for euer. After thys you may cause thre or fower, or a great number of footmen to stand in his way, making a great howting and showting before him threatninge him with loud voyces, against whom encourage him to go forewarde, firste with a soft pace, secondly with a trot

and

& thirdlye with a galloppe. At which tyme let the footmen retyre backe feaning to runne away. And if such footemen had staues and swordes in their handes to threten him withal, it shuld make him so muche the bolder.

To make hym abide gonne shotte, or any other like terrible noise, let him go harde by an other horse, or rather betwixte two other horses that hathe ben accustomed to the like noise before tyme, & are afrayd of nothing And as you are ryding together, cause three or foure dagges or archubushys to be discharged. First a prety way of, and then nygher hande, according as your horse beginneth to abyde theym. Duringe which tyme cease not continuallye too make much of him, so wel with youre hande by clawing him on the necke, as also with your voyce, and so by litle & litle, you shall bring hym at lengthe to abyde any thinge.

Of the vyces of the mouthe, & causes therof in generall. Cap. xx.

Being

BEing now come to shew you how to correct a horse ỹ hath a nowty mouthe as well by vsinge diuers kindes of bittes, mete for ỹ purpose, as otherwise: I thinke it first meete to tell you the causes wherof such euilnes of mouth proceedeth, and howe many vyces theron dependeth: And fynallye howe to correcte thesame. And firste you shall vnderstãde that a horse may haue an euill mouth, either because his chynne or bearde, wheare the kurble shoulde lye, is to harde, or the places where the bitte should rest on both sydes of his mouthe, called of Gryson le barre be to hard, or his tũg is to hard. Or cõtrarywise for ỹ all these foresaid places perhaps are too tender, so as he dare not stai his mouth, as he should do vpon ỹ bytte. Again his mouth mai be to litle, or his Jawes may be to great, & to thick. Of which causes do procede diuers vices, as to draw vp ỹ bytte w̃ his tũg, euẽ as though he would swalow it vp, not suffring it to rest vpõ his goomes, or bars, where it shuld rest. Whiche vice Gryson calleth beuer la briglia, that is to drinke the brydle,

likewise to beare his tounge awaies out of his mouth. Also to beare to hard vpon the bitte, which in Italion is as much to say as *Tirar di bocca* Also to wry with his mouth, holdinge the nether part thereof one waye, and the vpper part another way, whiche in Italion is to saye *Far forfici*: That is to make sheares. There is also another vice like vnto thys, but not so foule: And that is, to wry a litle with his iawes alofte, but not so much beneath, which Grison calleth *Gangheggiare* a word deriued of thys word *Gargha* signifiyng the Iawe. Also to defend the byt with his nether lippe, so as it cannot rest vpon his barres called in the Italion *Far Chiamazzuob*. Of some of which vices, there be also other particuler causes, which shall be declared hereafter when we come to the correctyons of the same. But Grison sayeth, that whilest some hath sought to correct these vices afore said, by often chaunging of rough and sharpe bittes, they haue cleane marred their horses mouthes. And therefore

therfore he wysheth you in anye wise to abstaine from al such kinde of bits. And to seeke rather to bringe youre horse to haue a good mouth, & specially whilst he is yonge, by riding him wyth a gentle bit, & by bearing a temperate hand, bringe suche helpes, corrections, and cherishynges, as are taught before, whilst you teache hym to tread the rynges, wyth trot or gallop, to stoppe, to aduaunce, to turne, to manege or to passe a Carier, which carier the more seldom it be vsed & with the lesse fury ꝑ better mouth shal your horse haue. For assure your self, it is art & good order of riding, which maketh ꝑ good mouth & not ꝑ bit. Notwithstãding, ꝑ quality of the bit is not vtterly to be reiected, yea, rather when ꝑ horse beginneth to ware perfect in his doinges, and is well broken, and somwhat stayde of head, it shalbe verye necessary to ride him with such a byt, as shal be most mete to serue his mouth, be it hard or softe, to thintent he may beare the lyghter, and wyth the more staye,

and

and also be the more subiect to his ry-
der. For the which cause Gryson hath
set forth in figures. L. sundry byttes to-
gether with the names & vses of the
same, as hereafter shalbe declared.
But for so much as certayne vices of ỹ
mouthe maye be corrected so well by o-
ther meanes, as by the helpe of dyuers
byttes. I will first declare these kynds
of correctiõs, & thẽ afterward entreate
of the correcting w̃ byttes, & therwith
shew you all the kyndes, names, par-
tes and properties of thesame.

Howe to correct that horse, whiche will either draw vp the bytte with his tũg or defende thesame with his neyther lyppe. Cap. xxi.

Take a pece of whyp cord a-
bout a spã lõg, & ty ỹ one ẽd
therof vnto the eye of the
byt, vnder the kurble, that
done, turn doun the horses
neither lyppes, to thintẽte you maye
easely bring ỹ corde betwixt his saide
lyppes & his nether gromes, vnto the
other

other eye of the byt, & there to be tyed, & faſtned, & the more the corde be ſtreyned, the harder & ſtronger ſhall the byt be. And if the knots at both endes bee hãdſomly knyt, no mã ſhall perceyue ẏ miſtery therof. Or if you wil in ſteade of the corde, you maye there put a litle cheane. And by this meanes, not onely ẏ vices aboue rehearſed, are throughly corrected: but alſo many times diuers other vices, as the putting out of hys tung, the bearing hard vpõ he bytte. And alſo the hardenes of his bars, ſo as he ſhalbe hable therewith to make no reſiſtaũce. And ſuch corde or cheins wil do as much, being put to a playne Canon, or ſeach, as if it were put to a harder byt.

How to correct that horſe, which will mowe or wry with his mouth, and the cauſes wherof ſuch vices doth procede. Cap. xxii.

THough this vice doth chiefly procede of the noughtynes of the horſes mouthe, yet manye tymes the rydinge hym with to hyghe a

port byt, which perhaps the horſe can not ſuffer, may be cauſe thereof, or the diſtẽpred hand of his rider, not knowyng how to handle him, and to make him to ſuffer the bridle of what mouth ſo euer he be, harde or ſofte. But to remedye the ſame vice proceadynge of the firſt cauſe, vſe to ryde hym with a muſroll ſtrait buckeled to his head. And ſo often as he moweth wyth hys mouth, correct him firſt with one ſpur, and then with another, but moſt with the ſpurre on the contrary ſide, to that part whereon he wreyeth hys Jawe moſt. And ſometime alſo geue him the chocke with the bridle vpon ỹ one or other, or els vpon both ſydes at once of hys mouth, bearing alwais a ſteddy & a temperate hãd. Yea, and for his more correctiõ, you may alſo ſomtime ſtrike him with your ſtirrup or foot vnder or vpon the ſhoulder on the cõtrary ſide. Not fayling to correct him ſometime one way & ſometime another, ſo often as he ſhal offend. And at lẽgth you ſhal bring him from that fault wel inough.

But

But if the port of his byt be the onely cause of this vice, then you shall not nede to vse these corrections, but only to ride him with a close bit, or not so open, beinge harde or softe, accordinge as ỹ horses mouth shal require, wher of we shal nowe immediatly entreat.

Of the kindes of bittes together with their names and partes belonging to the same. Cap. xviii.

Of bittes some be close, and some be open. The open byttes are otherwise called of our bitmakers port byttes. Of whiche portes some are whole & some are broken. Agayne of the broken portes, some are fashioned lyke geese neckes, and they be rounde. And some like cattes feete, and they bee square. Of whiche square portes so manye as are made with oliues, peares, or campanelles,

Gryson calleth thē Cats feete. But our bytmakers doe cal al kynde of square ports, vpset mouths, woute any differēce, also some of ẏ brokē ports, & vpset mouths, are locked together with one plight winanother, some w̄ a ryuet nayle, & some with a pece. And according as euery byt, as well of ẏ close, as open, is fashioned so is it named. And therfore some are called Canō byttes, some scaches, som melō byts, som pear byts, some cāpanels or bel byts, some bastonets, & some cats feete, Of which names ẏ first four are all redy welknowen vnto our bytmakers, throughe ẏ help of old Alexāder ẏ Italyon rydr, who taught thē first, both the shaps & also ẏ names of thesame. And sins ẏ tyme thei haue also learned to make al ẏ rest of ẏ byts, though they haue not so many propre names for thē, as Gryson geueth thē, wherfor such names as thei haue not I trust it shal not greue thē to learn now at Grisōs hād. And specially I englisshing thē so aptly as I cā vsīg therin I am sure for ẏ most part their

owne

owne termes. For I haue not ben negligente in learning at their hands how to cal euery parte of the bytt by his proper name, as the chekes, & eyes therof, the gyues, the rols, rynges & buttons, the hole porte, broken porte, or bysette mouthe, with one plight within another, or with pece, ỹ trench. the flappe, the top roll, & the water cheyne, ỹ neither cheynes, & the kurble, & diuers other termes belõging to their art, not here nedfull to be rehearsed.

Note also that of the broken portes & bysset mouthes, some be complete and some be not. The cõplet be those, which haue both water cheins, & also trẽches aboue. For ỹ others haue but ỹ one, or the other onely. And for that cause I think Gryson calleth thẽ but half bytes, as the half Canon, ỹ half stach, the half cats foote, &c. But besides al this, he teacheth you of what fasshiõ ỹ chekes oughte too made too serue diuers mouths, either short or lõg, right out, or compassed. Also of what height

the vpper eyes of the chekes ought to stande, and how high the broken portes and vplet mouthes ought to be, & which kind of closing is best, either w one plight win another, or with a riuet nayle, or with peece, and also how the hole ports ought to be made: And finally, howe the kurble ought to be made. But for so muche as the chekes and eyes therof, & also the kurble are members common to both kindes of bittes, so wel to the closse as open, I will therfore first entreat of them, and then of the rest in their places, because the shapes of the closse bittes, shalbe first presented vnto you. And nexte to them, the broken portes, vplet mouthes, and cattes feete. And laste of all, the whole portes, as well without trenches, as with trenches aboue.

Of the chekes and eyes of bittes and also of the kurble, and how thei ought to be made. Cap. xxiiii.

Untill

VNtyl your horse then be throughly staid of head, and specially if he beare to lowe, and bringe hys head in to much, lette the chekes of your bridle be right out, and not compassed. For the righter they be, with the nether endes comming to the manward, the lesse the bridle shall force the horses head, yea rather it shal make him to cary his head the hier, & his mosell the more outward. But the more compassed the chekes, be with ỹ nether endes shoting out forward, the more thei bring in his head. And therfore when the horse is once throughlye stayde, it shalbe most meete to vse the compassed cheekes, which besides makinge the horse to reane kindly, do also geue the better grace vnto the bit in his mouth, & doe make it the more comely & sightly. Again, such chekes must be long or short, according to the greatnes of stature and strength of ỹ horse. And also partlye accordinge as

he bereth his head. For if he be great of stature & weake of backe, or carieth his head lowe, & not stedye, then ỹ chekes wold be somwhat lõger then they be cõmõly vsed, & that shall make him to beare high. Albeit such length must very seldome be aboue a span. For onles neerssety so requireth, it is better that the chekes be shorte then long, so that combines touching the stature of the horse be obserued. And note here by the way, that according to Gryson, the cheeke called of him *La guardia*. is onely that parte, whiche extendeth frome the neither moste eye, sustaining the gyue doune wards. For all the rest vpward, he calleth *Stanghetta*. For the which our bytmakers haue no proper name: And therfore from hẽcefoorth I will call it the head of the cheke, which head conteyneth the great eye, whereunto ỹ gyue is fastned, & a litle whole aboue that, for the water cheane & also the vpper eye, whereunto the porter mouthe is put, which headde together with the vpper eye, if it mounte hygh,

it

it maketh the horse to bear high, both with necke and head. But if the heade be shorte, so that the eye stādeth lowe, then it causeth a contrary effect. But oneles some necessitye did otherwise force, I would wish it always to be in a meyne. neither to highe nor to lowe, but answerable to the rest of ỳ bytte.

¶ Of the kurble.

NOwe, as touchinge the kurblet woulde be good ond strong, and made with rounde linkes, fashioned in this sorte like an. s. Neither do I alowe for the moste part anye other fashion to be used then this, how hard or tēder, so euer the horse be of chynne or bearde. For the more that a harde chyn is broken with roughe Curbles, as those bee whiche are made with squayre linckes and sharpe poynted like dyamantes: the harder his chyn wilbe, thoughe the corrupe flesshe, wyche will growe thereon when

when it is whole. And so make the horse to care lesse for the bridle then he did before. And again on the other side, thoughe the horse be neuer so tender of chin, yea & also very tēder of his barres or gōmes which kind of horse is verye harde to finde, yet I woulde haue neyther his bitte nor his kurble to be couered with cloth as some men vse to doe. For though he be so tender in dede, yet it is not that whiche will geue him boldnes to staye his mouth vpon the byt as he shoulde do, yea rather I would wishe you for a certaine time to ride him without anye kurble at all. And when ye see that he begynneth to stay somwhat vpon the bridle, then make him a kurble of double fillet lace, otherwise called ynkle, of an ynche broade, tyeng it no straiter, but so as it maye kepe the byt alwayes at one stay in his mouth, which fillette, when he is once perfect, you may take away, & put in steade thereof the kurble before declared. Or if you wil, you may make him a kurble flat & smothe

like

like a flaggon cheane, and that perhaps shall offende him lesse.

Of close byttes, for what mouthes they are most mete, and also what vices they doe correct, whiche vices you shall easlye finde by the titles folowinge, and the fashions of the bittes by the numbers sette in the margent, answering the numbers of the figures orderly, set altogether in ỳ latter end of this booke. Cap. xxv.

FIrst then you shall understande that close bittes are onelye mete for horses of a good nature, or at the least of not to froward a nature, whose mouthes such byttes may easly frame: yea and some of them are more meete to be used in ỳ first breaking of a horse thē any other bit, as I told you before in ỳ first booke, willing you to ride your horse first with a Canon bit with rigt chekes, of what mouth soeuer he be, yea and vntil he be throughly staid of heade, and perfect in al his doinges

doinges I woulde neuer haue you too chaunge it.

For a Jentle mouthe.

1 But afterward if your horse haue a gentle mouth, then you may ryde hym with a Canon, hauing cõpassed chekes.

For a mouth some thinge harde.

2 If his mouth be somwhet harde the you may ryde him with a scache.

For a tender mouth and not great.

3 If his mouth be not great but tender & good, then besides the forsayde byts, you may very well vse a smothe melõ byt, hauing onely a water chene aboue. And such melons maye be made like olyues.

Agaynst defending with the lyp.

4 Take a melon byt, let the melõs bee somwhat roũder & greater, hauing on eche outside a playng ryng, or els two
5 rynges nexte vnto the midle ioynt as you maye see in the. iiii. and .v, figure. But it were more too the purpose too
6 take a peare bytte or a rounde campanell, otherwyse called a roumde bel-
7 byt

belbit or els a flat campanell: I call it flat because the endes therof are not risinge and embossed out as the other is. And let not the peares of the peare bit, or the beiles of the belbit, be made with many edges or squares, for they are nought, but let them be smoth and rounde. And if either of theym haue a playng ringe on the oute side, it shalbe somuche the better to kepe his lyp away. Or elles two playinge ringes, nexte to the midle ioynt of all whiche fashions you haue examples in the 6.7.8.9.10.11.&.12. figure. 8 9 10 11 12

For the same faut and for holding out his tunge.

You maye also take for the same vice a seach with a turninge rolle or button on eche side. And the greater suche rolles bee, the harder shall the bitte be. Albeit I would wishe them to be of a meane bignesse, yea rather to be smal & not very high rising At thendes wherof on either side next vnto the midle ioynt, may be put two playnge ringes, yea, & if the rolles or buttēs be not ouer brode, you may put 13

three

thꝛee playnge rynges on a ſyde. And ſuche kynde of byt is verye good foꝛ a hoꝛſe that will put out hys tunge.

Other byttes foꝛ the foꝛmer faulte of the lyp, but not to be vſed very often.

15 Thoughe ſome foꝛ the ſame
16 faulte vſe to take a double
17 peare byt, oꝛ a double cam-panell, that is to ſaye hauinge two peares oꝛ two belles on aſide, oꝛ els a baſtonet, which may be otherwiſe called a gyue byt wᵗ rounde buttõs, oꝛ roughe rings, made highe like wheles. yet I counſayll you not to vſe them but very ſeldome, and ſpecially the baſtonet with rough rynges.

And note that though round melon byttes, cãpanelles, ſtachys & baſtonettes with buttons be cloſe byttes, yet they be ſomwhat like vntoo the open byttes, in ẏ they partly gyue libertye vnto the tug. But beware ẏ you make

noue

none of these byttes with anye other with a gagge or spone in the midste, as was vsed in olde tyme, & yet is at these dayes in some places of the worlde, for that is very nought. But if you wolde giue your horse some thing to play on, then in steade of such gagge or spone, you maye place in euerye one of these byttes a playnge ringe or two on ethe syde nexte vnto the midle ioynte. And though there were none at all, it made no great matter.

Of open byttes in generall. Cap. 16.

HAuinge sufficiently spoken of close byttes, howe they ought to be made, & wherto they serue: I purpose now to speake of the open byttes, otherwise called port byttes, which be of more valew, because they set the tunge at more liberty, which cã make no resistãce, the bit beinge oute of his reache. Yea, these byttes bee so

more

proper to correct any vice of ỹ mouth, as by the helpe of theim ioyned with arte, and good order of ridinge anye horse maye be made to haue a good mouth. And first beginning with the brokē portes, & vpset mouthes. I wil shew you how such ports & vpset mouthes ought to be made, and how they may be locked, ioined or fastned together, and whiche kinde of lockinge, is best. And then what vices they do correct, obseruing for the findinge of the vices and fashions of the bits, the order before declared and kept.

Of broken portes and vpset mouthes howe they ought to be made, and what vices they do correct. Cap. xxvii

YOu shal vnderstand then, that so wel broken portes as vpset mouthes oughte to be made all of one pece together with the giues, and so to rise vppe wyth a rounde or

square,

square, meting only in the top, wher-as they must be ioined together with a riuet nayle, or wyth one plight wi-in another, or elles with a pece accor-ding as shalbe most mete to serue the horses mouth. For a riuet or pece doeth make the bit harder, then when it is locked with one plight within an-other. And therfore such portes as are ioyned with one plight, within an o-ther are metest for most mouthes. And do best stay both head and necke. And note that the square portes, o-therwise called vpset mouthes, muste not be fully so wide in the top as they are beneth, nether must they or ꝑ roūd portes be to high or to lowe, for as o-uer high forceth to sore, so ouer lowe geueth to much liberty. And therfore I would wish them to be in a meane, according as ꝑ horses mouth shall re-quire, but so as it maye geue libertye vnto his toung, & not hurt the ruffe of his mouth, for that were a foule fault and yet litle considered in times past.

For

For a horse that hath tender barres, & doeth swalow vp hys tunge.

1 TAke a halfe canō with a broken
2 porte without anye trenches a-
3 boue. And if you will, such a bro-
4 ken porte, maye be ioyned with a ry-
5 uet nayle. But it woulde be better if
6 it were ioyned with one plight with-
in another, hauinge onelye the water
chene aboue, according as you may see
in the first sixe figures of broken ports
& vpset mouthes, wherof some be ioy-
ned with ryuettes, some w̄ one plighte
within another, & some with peces.

For a horse that hath not tender bar-
res, and yet swaloweth vp his tunge.

7 TAke a canon w̄ an vpset mouth
8 complet, hauing trēches aboue
9 full of litle playnge ringes, bea-
10 des or buttons, and suche Canon may
11 also be ioyned with a pece. Or els
12 take a halfe canon with an vpsette
13 mouth, hauing trenches aboue faste-
ned

ned in the place of the water cheane, or 12
if you will for the same vice you maye 13
take a halfe scach with a broken porte 14
or vpset mouth, wrought like vnto the 15
halfe Canō as before said. Of al which
fashions you haue examples in the
7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14. and.15. figures.

For a horse that hath somwhat harde
bars, and swalloweth vp his tunge.

TAke a scach w̄ an vpset mouthe 19
complet, & such vpset mouth mai 17
be ioyned with one plight with-
in another. Or els with a pece, whiche
pece as it geueth ẏ tung more liberty,
so it maketh the horses mouthe more
subiecte.

For the same vice and for defending with
the lippe.

YOu may for the same vice make 18
both this scach, & also the close
scach, with a round welt about
the bignes of a good byg packe thread
on the inside, so wel aboue as beneth,

 which

which pinching him on the bars in his mouth, will not onely make hym the more subiecte, but also let him from defending with the lippe. The fashion of which byt is plainly set foorthe in the 18. figure.

For a horse that wil drawe vp the byt with his tunge.

19 TAke a halfe scache with an vpset mouth, hauing a trenche aboue in the place of the water cheane, as you may see in the 19 figure. A half Canon also made in like sorte doth correcte the same vice, wherof you had an example before in the nynth figure.

For a horse that hath a litle mouthe, & hard bars.

20 TAke a cats feete or vpset mouthe
21 complet, made with smothe me-
22 lōs or olynes. But if his mouth be great & harde, let suche byt be made with pears or els with belles, other-

wise

wise called campanelles. Of all which sortes you haue examples in the. 20. 21. and. 22. figures.

For a horse that hath a drye mouth, & hard and reaneth low, and perhaps defedeth with the lyps.

TAke a halfe cass foote, made wt 23
smothe mylons or with pears, 24
or els with cāpanels, if he defē- 25
deth with the lyp. ẏ fasshions of which byts do folow the rest orderly. And to the water cheane you maye also put yf you will. 2. or. 4. little flaps or players to make the byt the more pleasaunte ẏ the horse may haue some sauour and delighte therein.

Of whole ports, howe they oughte to be made, and what vices they doe correcte. Cap. xxviii.

THough whole ports ought to be rounde, and made all of one pece, and not brokē or ioyned together

in the top, as the others are, yet they must be broke beneth, & ioyned on both sides vnto ỹ gyues, wheron the pears or bels are put. For those that runne whole out, with their armes, without any breking at all, be to rough, & therfore neuer good nor meete to bee vsed. And on the toppe of suche porte, muste hang the flap, or player. Note also that of whole ports, some are made without trenches, & some haue trenches aboue. But I wil shew you first the vse of them without trenches.

For a horse that hath very hard bars.

TAke a whole porte with olyues or with smothe mylons. And if suche melons hadde on eche out side, one playing tyng, it were the better.

For a horse that hath a great mouth and hard bars.

Take

Take a leach with a whole pozt. 2

For a hozse that is hard of mouth and defendeth very much with his nether lippe.

TAke a wholle pozt with peares 4
for els with campanels, the sha- 3
pes wherof are expzessed in the iii. and .iiii. fygures. And you maye chose whether you wil haue such campanels embossed out, oz els flat at the endes. Mozreuer as well the peares as Campanels may haue on eche out side a playing rolle, and therby the bit shalbe of moze force and efficacye.

Of whole poztes with trenches aboue howe they ought to be made, and foz what mouthes they are most mete. Cap. xxix.

ALso you may make euery one of these forsaid whol poztes wyth trenches aboue, full of litle ringes, beades oz buttons, which

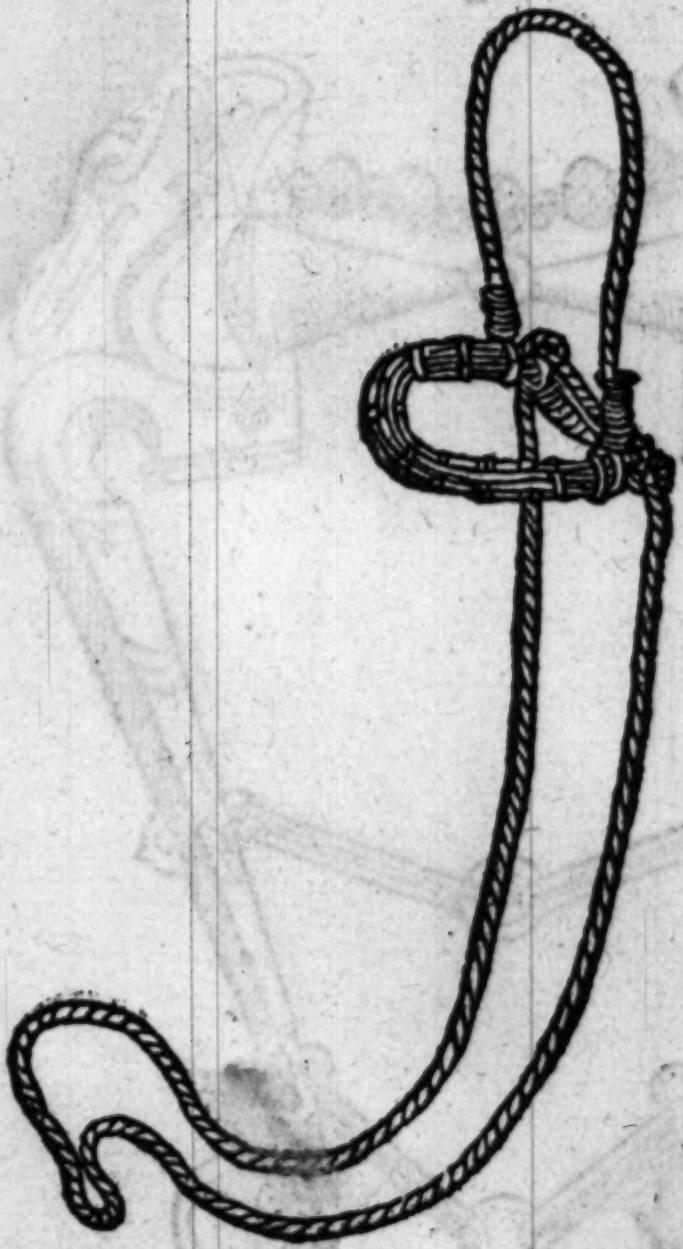
trenches would be fastoned as wel to the pozte as to the wholes, whereas the water cheane is wonte to be placed, & not to the great eye of the cheke where the giues are fastened. As they vsed in olde time, and dooe still at these dayes in some places. And the higher the holes be, where as suche
5 trenches shoulde be fastened the hat-
6 der shal the bit be. And so shalbe anye bit hauing trenches aboue in stead of the water cheane, be it Cannon, scach, or any other, whereof you had examples before in the .9. & 19. figures of
7 broken poztes and vpset mouthes.
But forsomuche as these whole pozts
8 hauing trenches aboue, in steade of the water cheane are very hard bits, they are not mete therefore to be vsed but onelye for suche horses as be of a very stubborne and frowarde nature, and be laden with greate chekes or cawes, hauing hard barres, and hard mouth. The shapes of which bittes, you may see in the .5. .6. .7. and .8. laste figures.

But

But now to conclude although euery one of the bits before rehersed from ỹ beginninge to ỹ ending, may serue as you haue harde to some good purpose, beinge vsed in time, and in deede be so sufficient to correct anye vice of the mouth, without doinge the horse anye harme, as I would wish you to seeke no further: yet do they litle preuaile, onles the ryder haue a good discretiō: and be able to discerne one mouth frō another, and to know when, and how much to encrease, or to dimynishe the quality of the bit, and how to applye the same, which if he can do, and hath besides that, the true art of riding, he shall not nede the helpe of so many bits, but only of these three, that is the canon, & the seach, the wholl port with smoth melōs, or with olyues, which iii. bits with art do suffise to frame any horses mouthes of what sort soeuer he be.

¶ Imprinted at London by
Willyam Seres dwellinge
at the West ende of
Poules, at the
signe of the
Hedge-
hog.

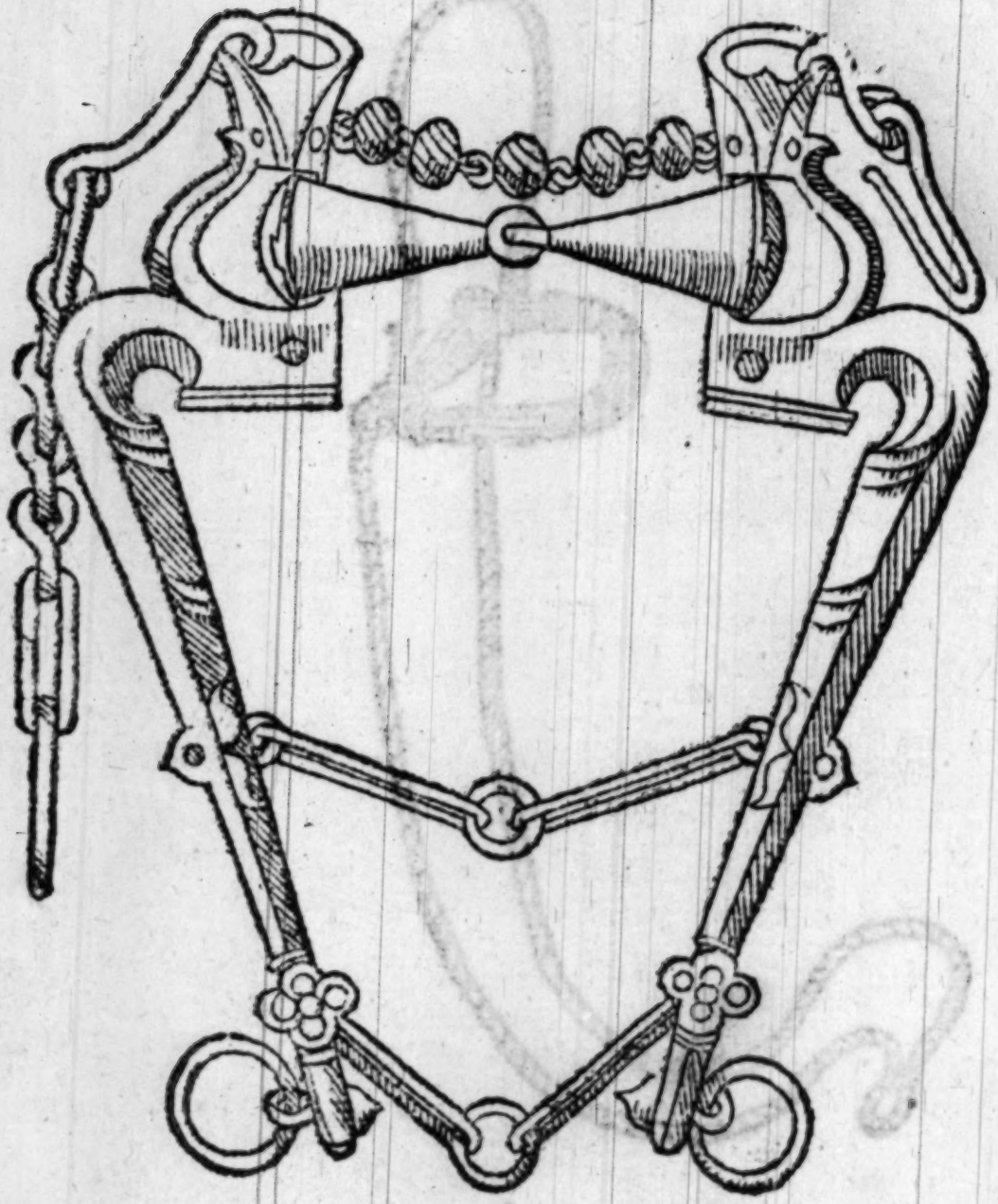
The halter or headſtrayne, of rope and coarde.



CLOSE BYTTES.

A playne Canone.

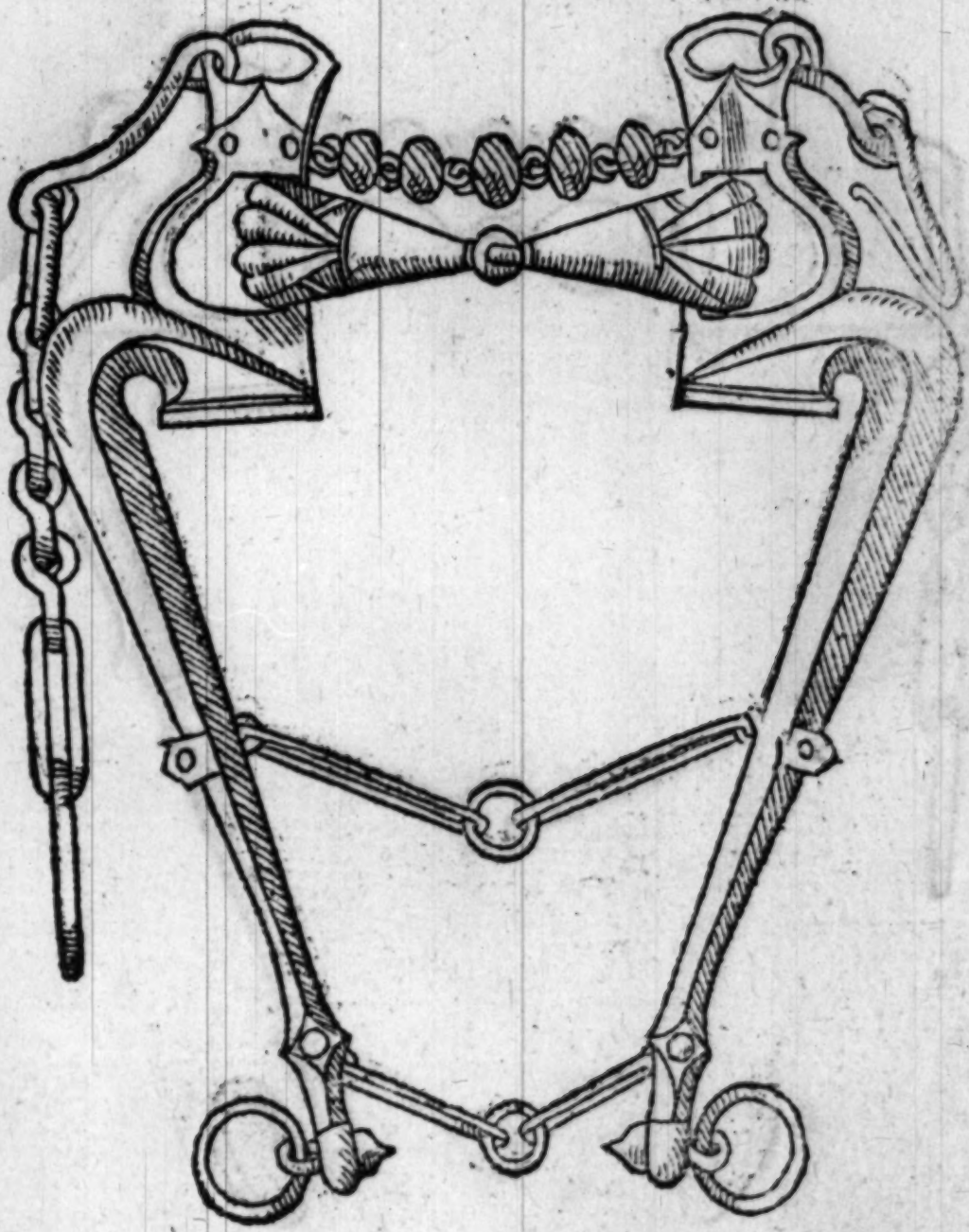
I



CLOSE BYTTES.

A playne Seach.

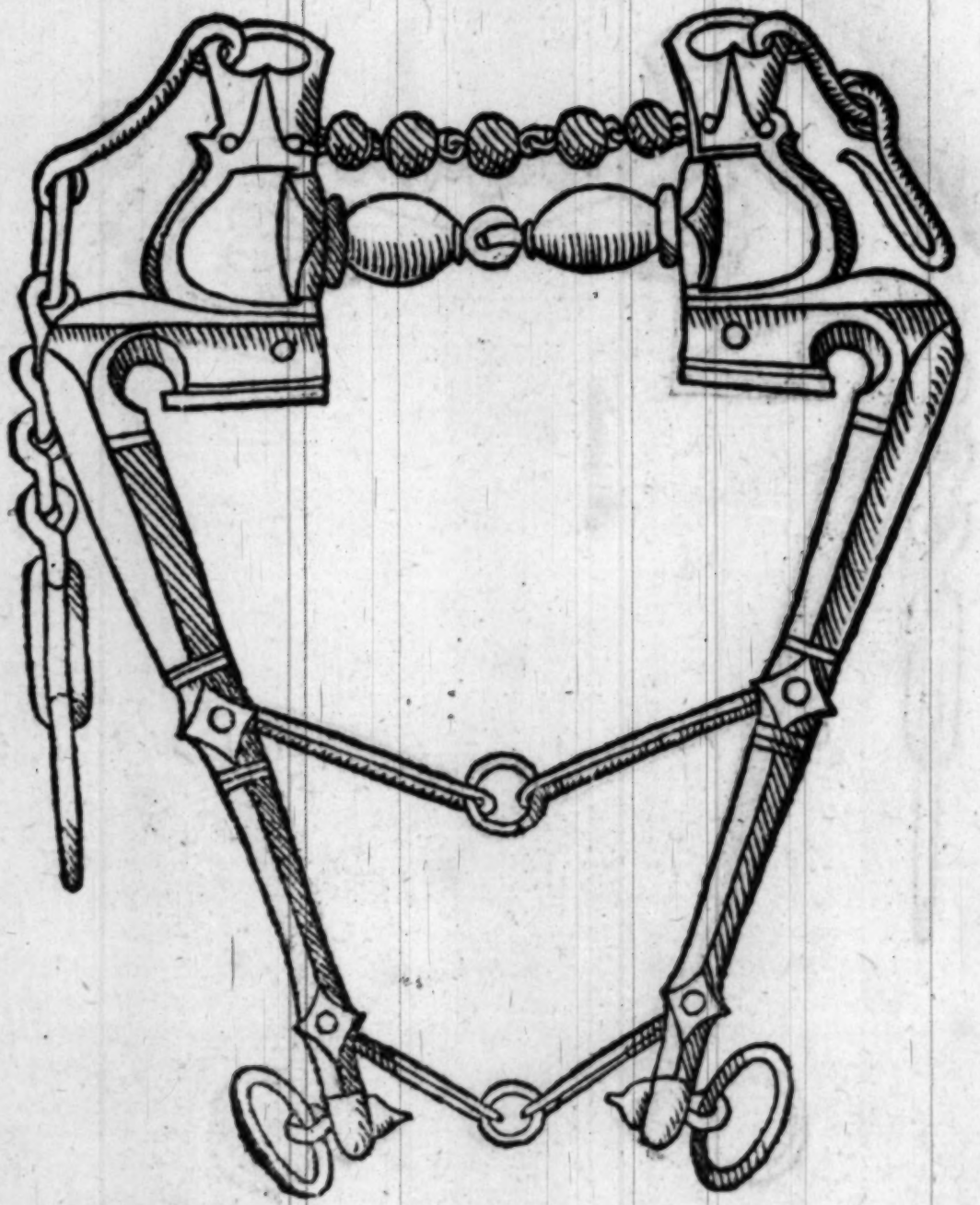
2



CLOSE BYTTES.

A ſmoothe melone bit.

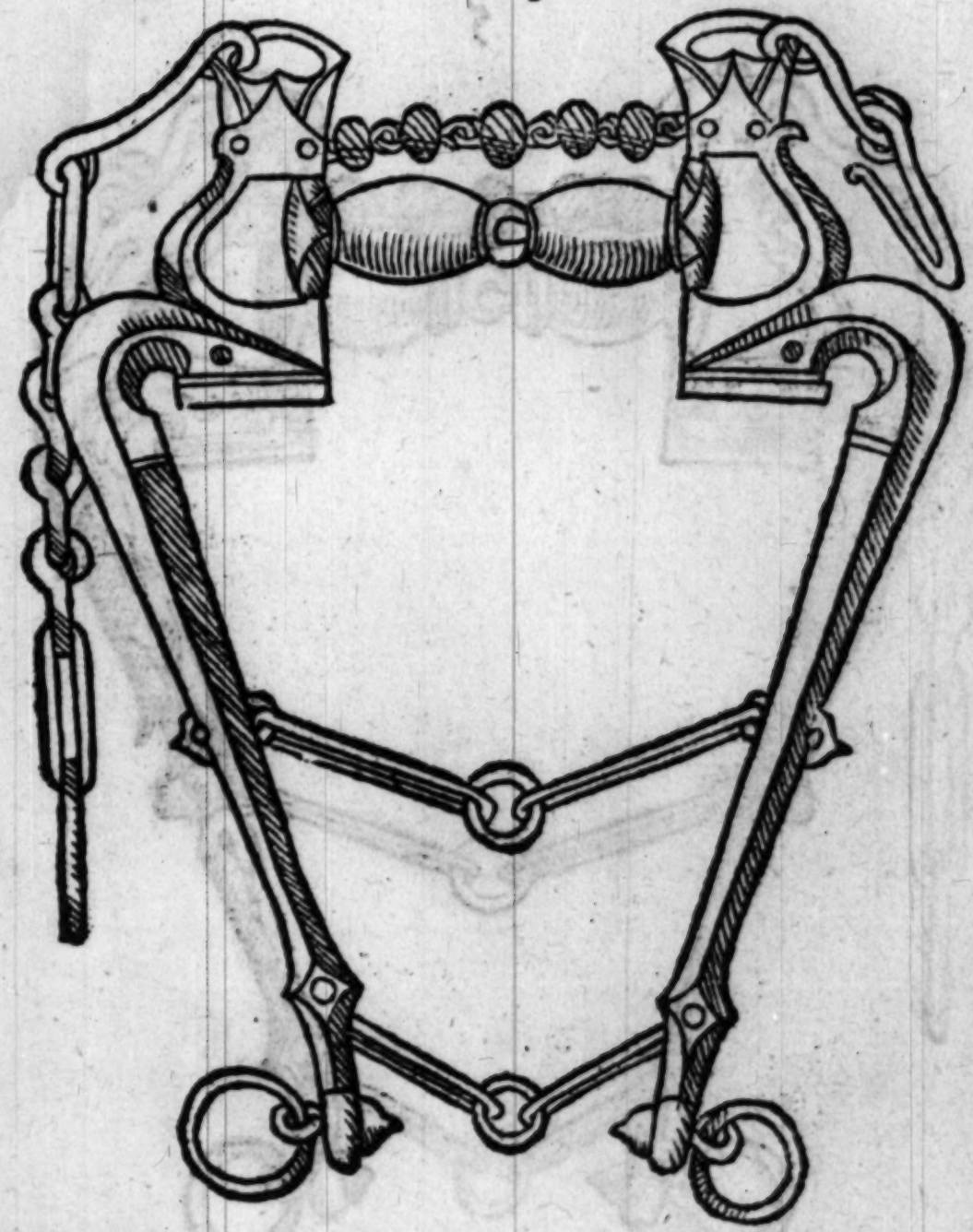
3



CLOSE BYTTES.

A ſmoothe melone byte ſomwhat rounder then the other.

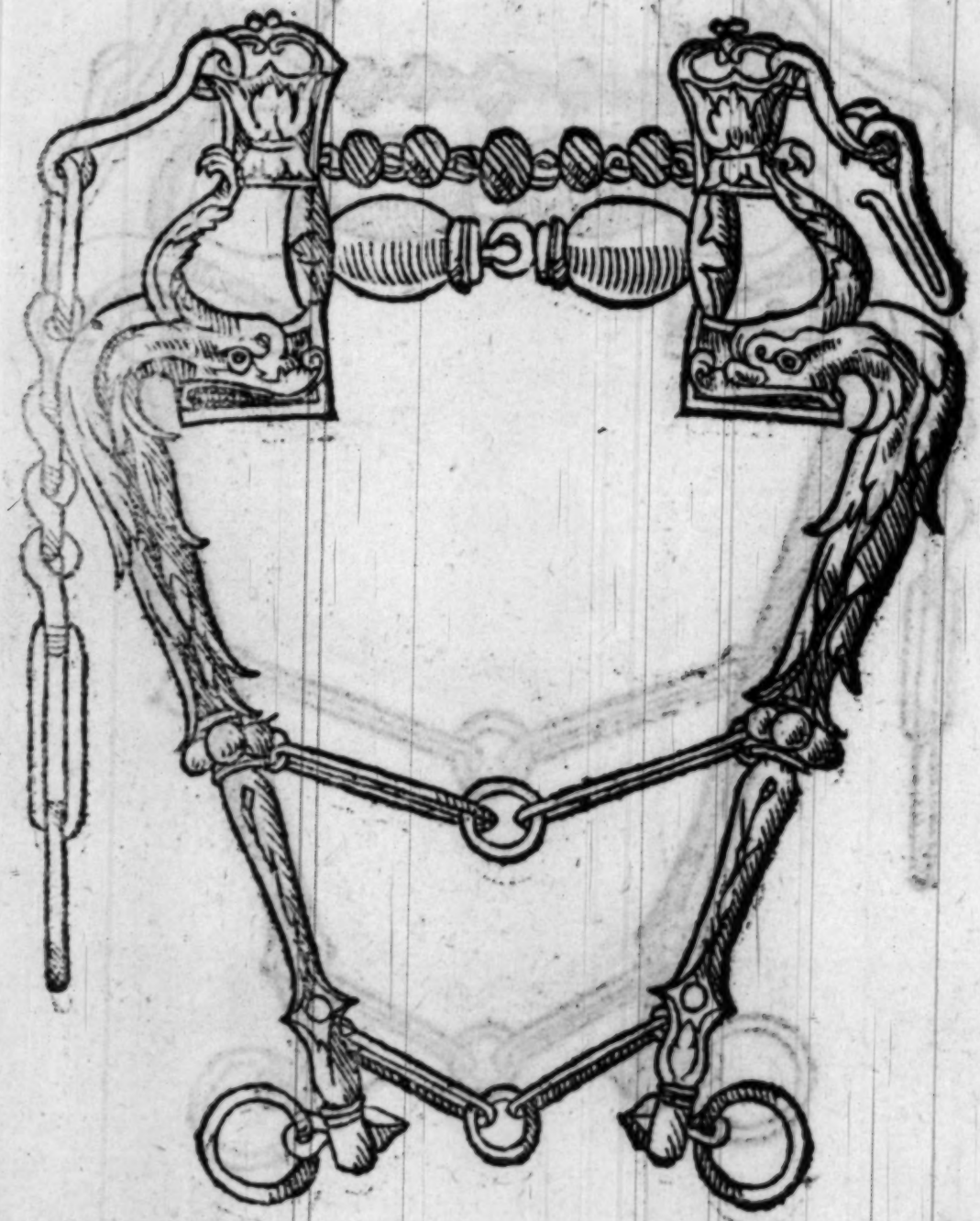
4



CLOSE BYTTES.

A melone byt hauing on ech syde. ii. playing rynges next the midle ioynt.

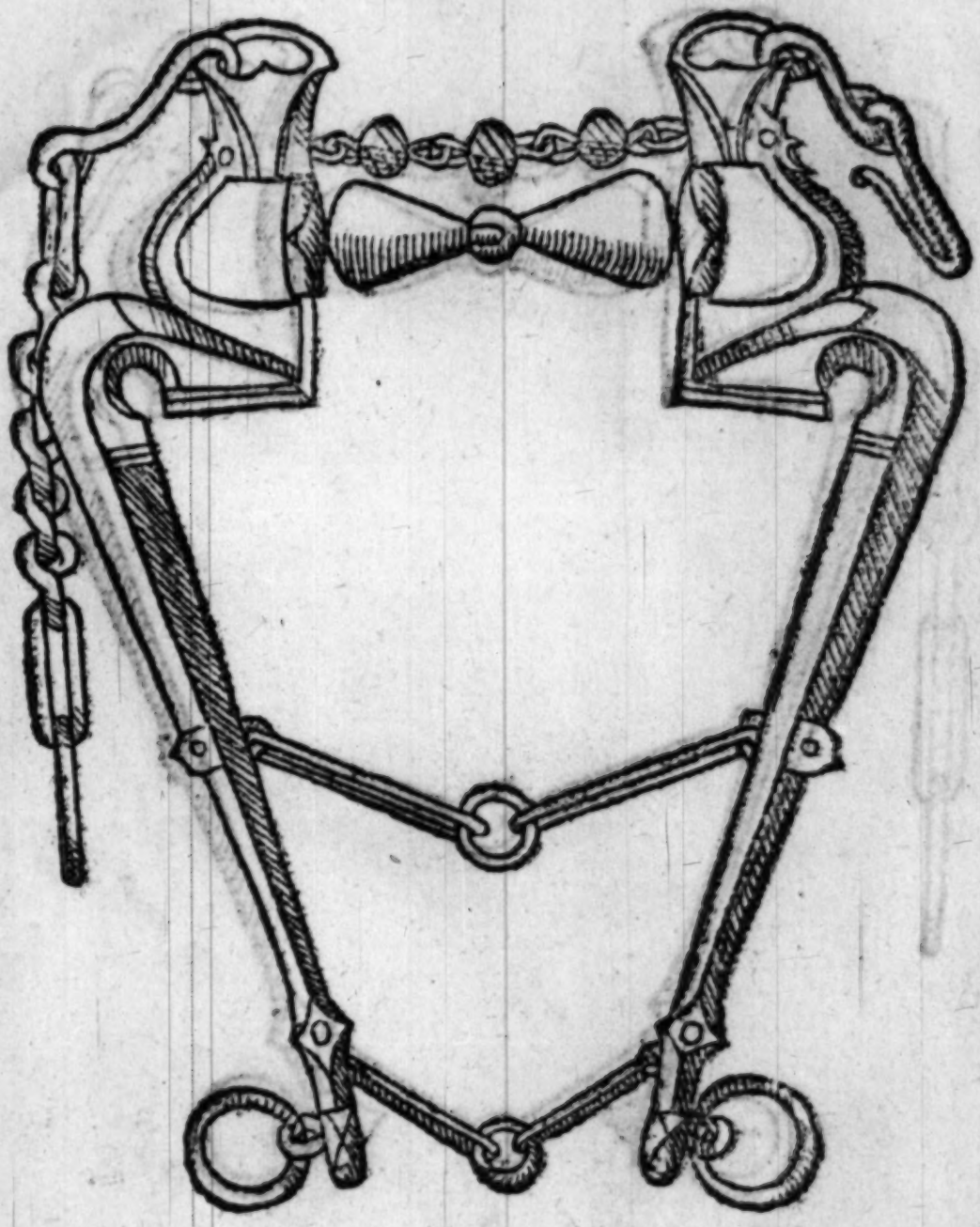
5



CLOSE BYTTES

A peare bytte.

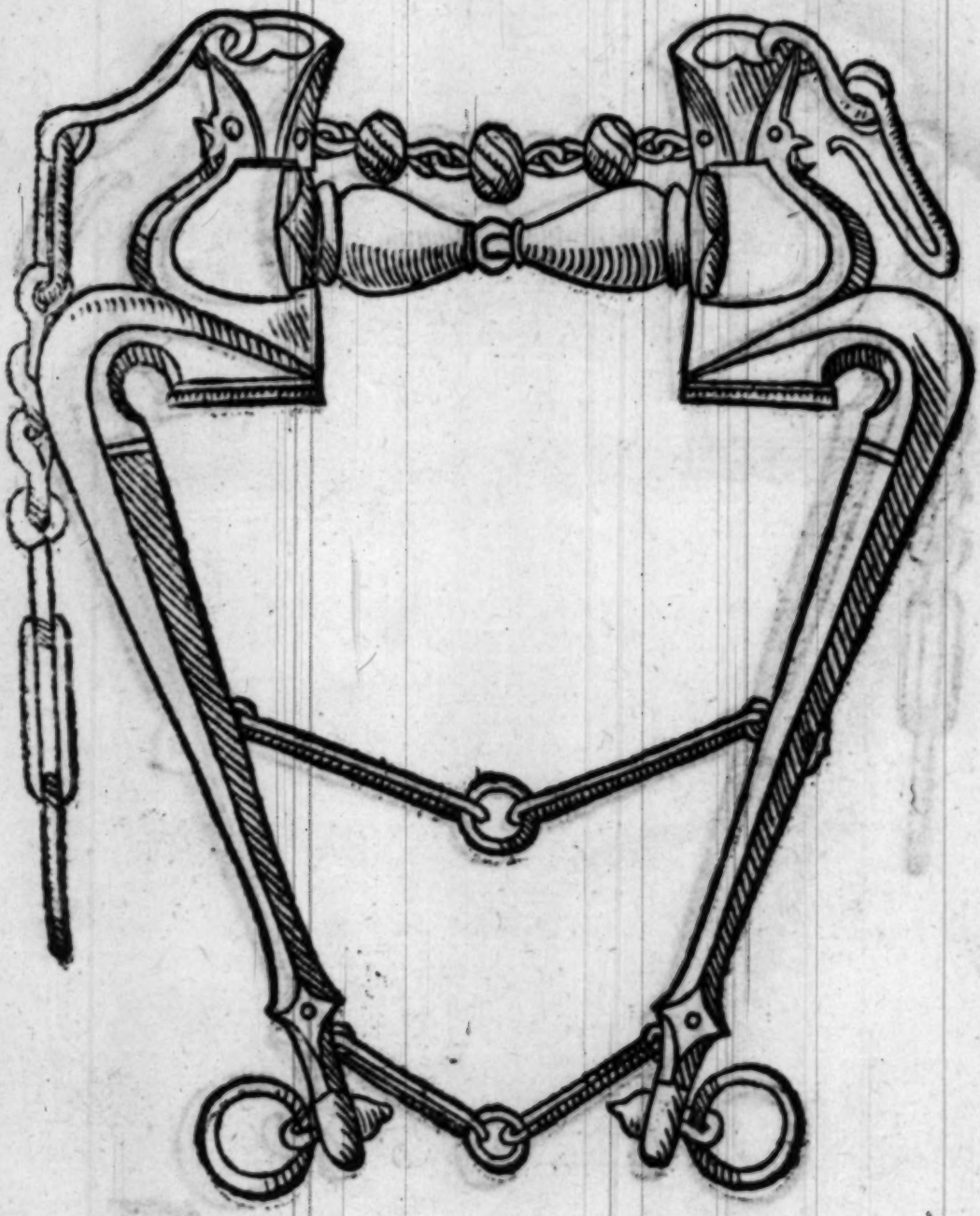
6



CLOSE BYTTES.

A peare byt hauyng on ech out ſyde one playinge ryng

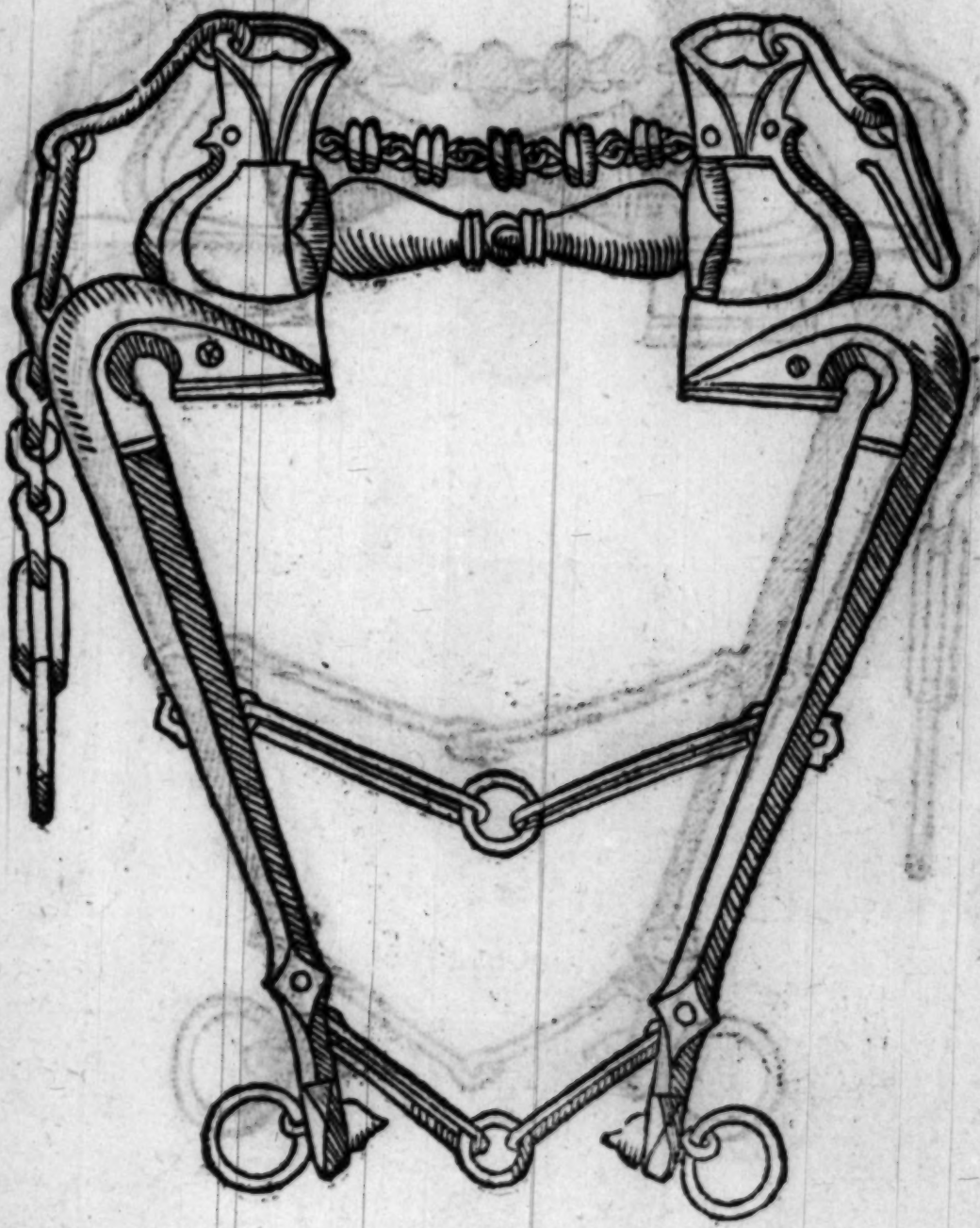
7



CLOSE BITTES.

A peare byt hauyng .ii. playing rynges on ech syde next the mydle ioynt.

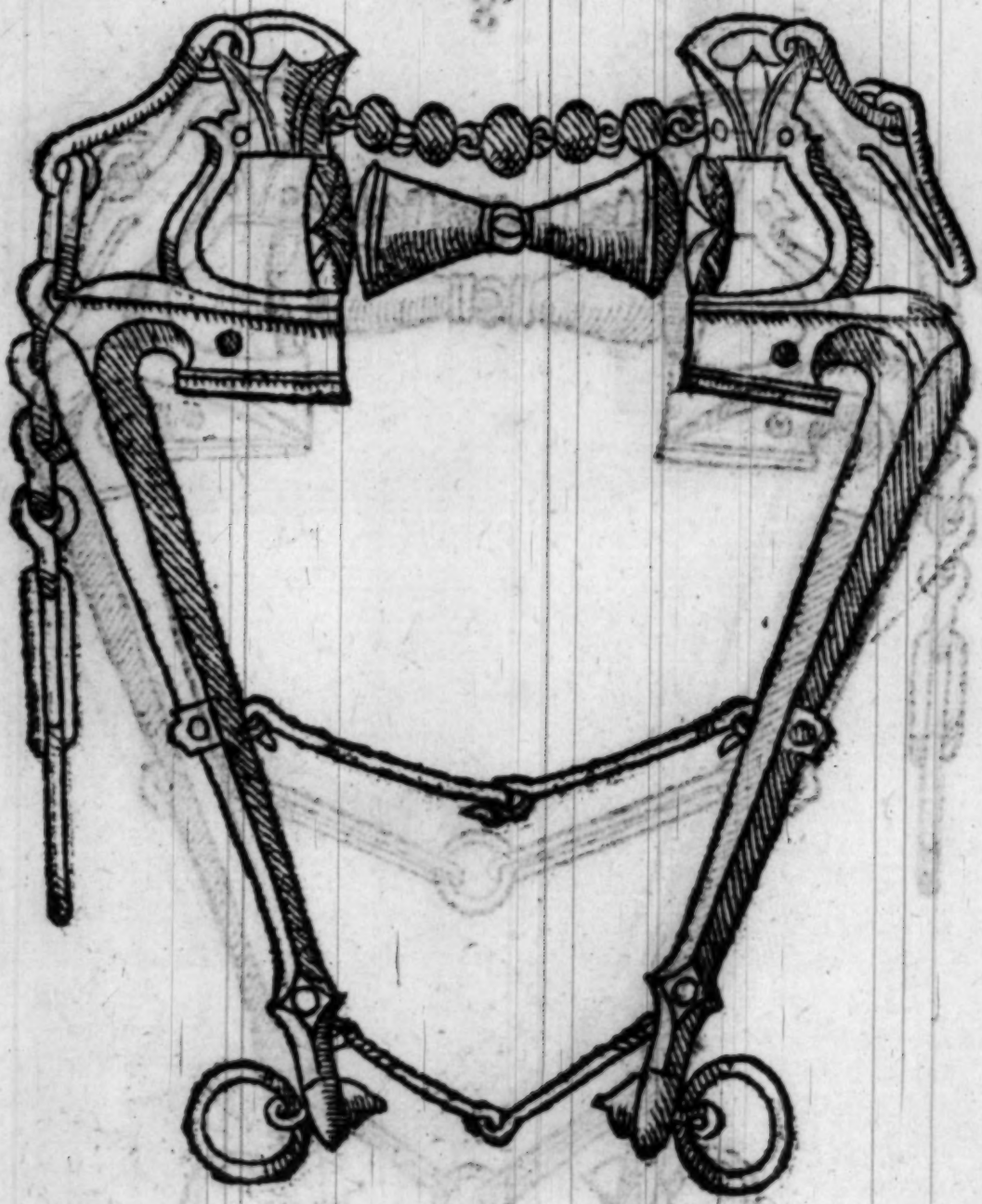
8



CLOSE BYTTES.

A round Campanell or bell byt, the endes wherof are embossed.

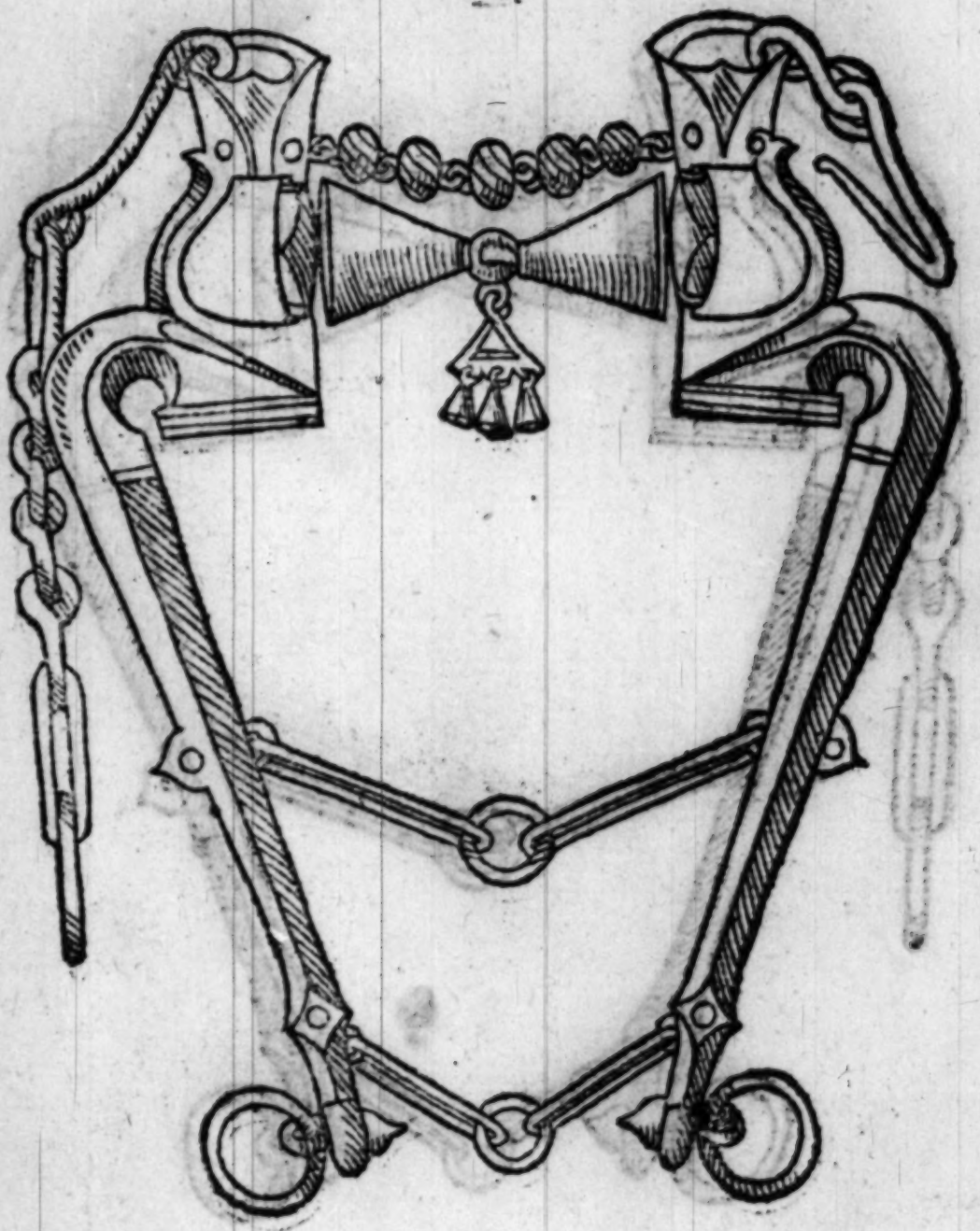
9



CLOSE BYTTES.

A flat Campanell.

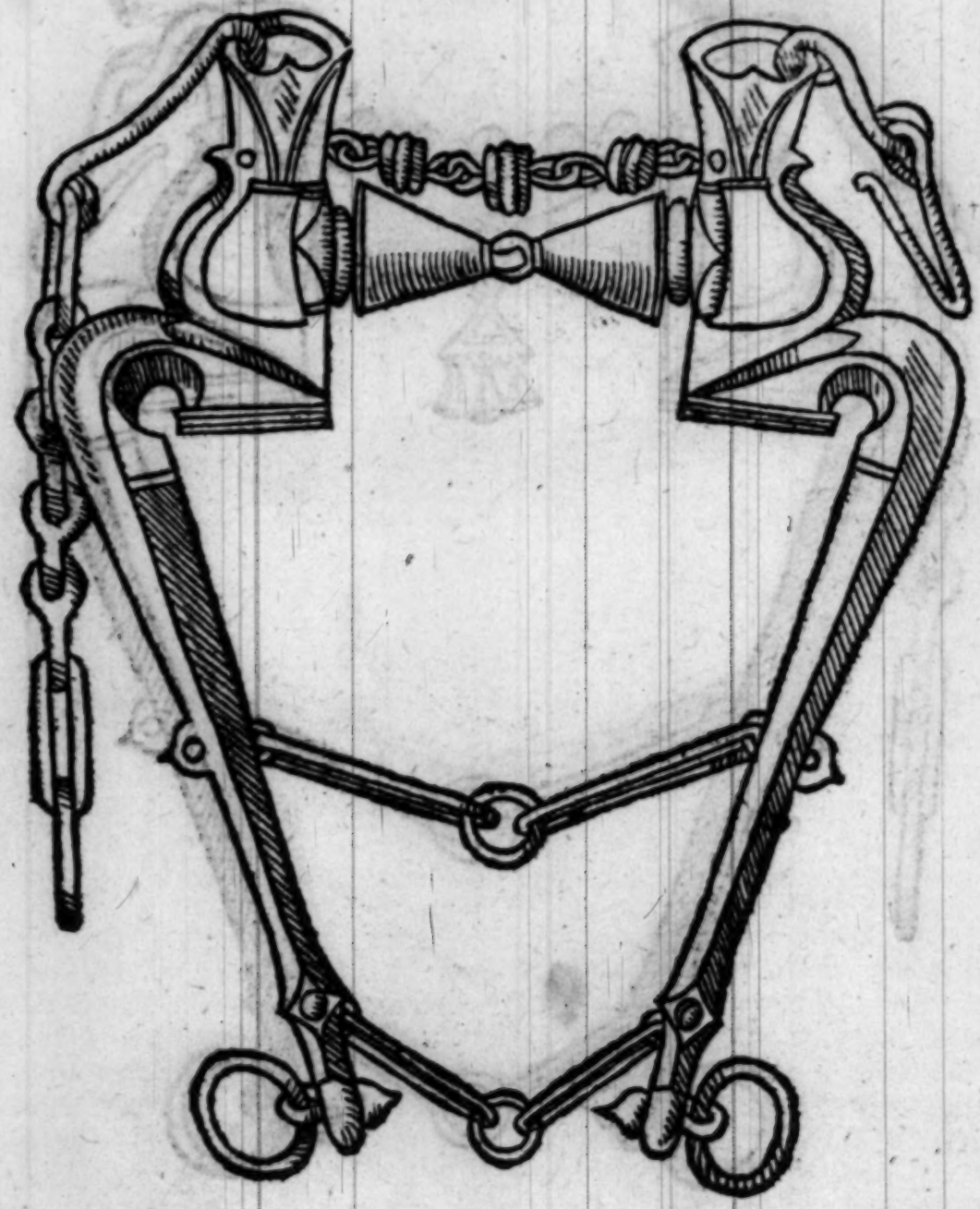
Io



CLOSE BYTTES.

A flat Campanell hauyng on ech outsyde one playing ryng.

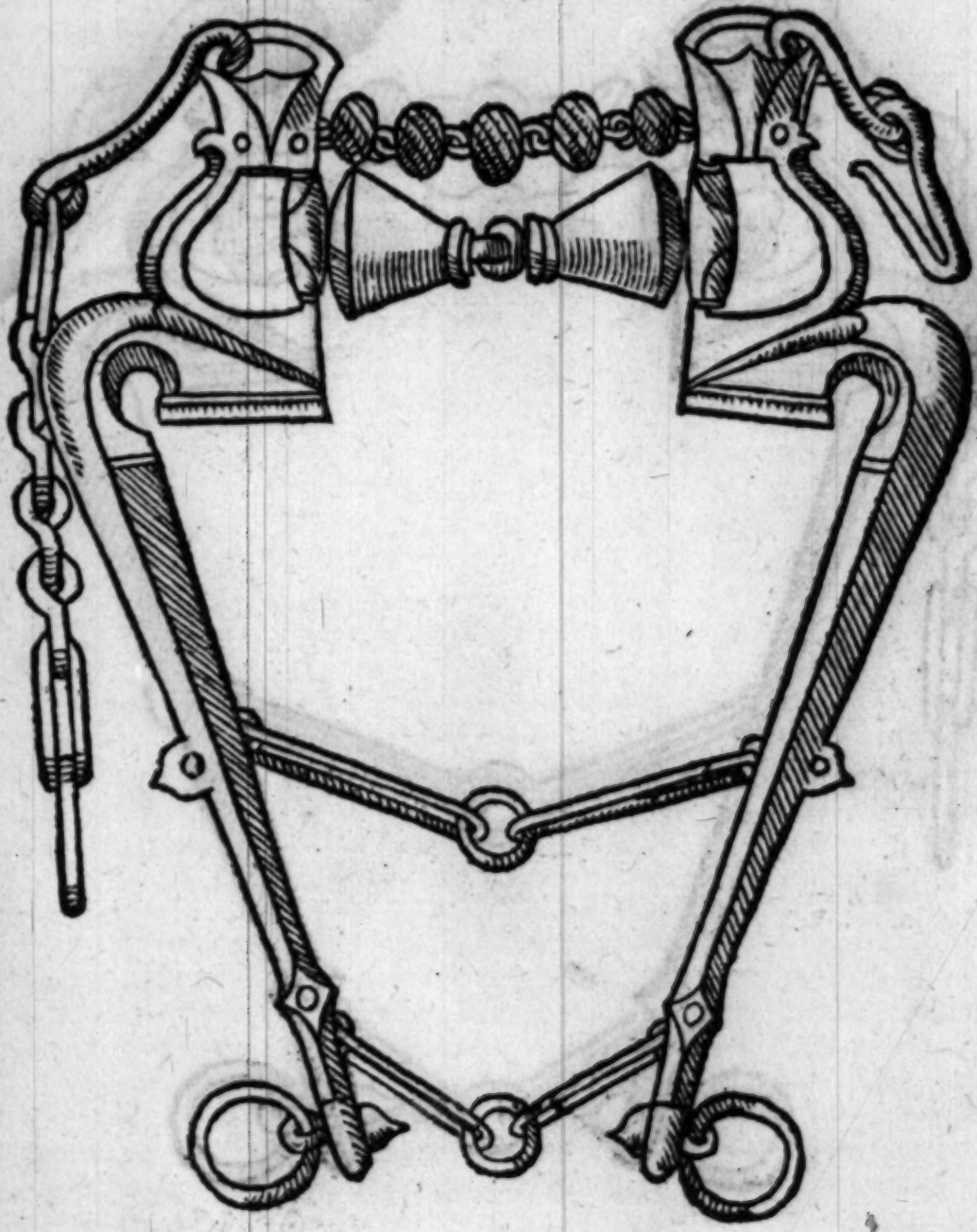
II.



CLOSE BYTTES.

A round Campanell hauynge on ech syde ii playing ryuges next the midle ioynt.

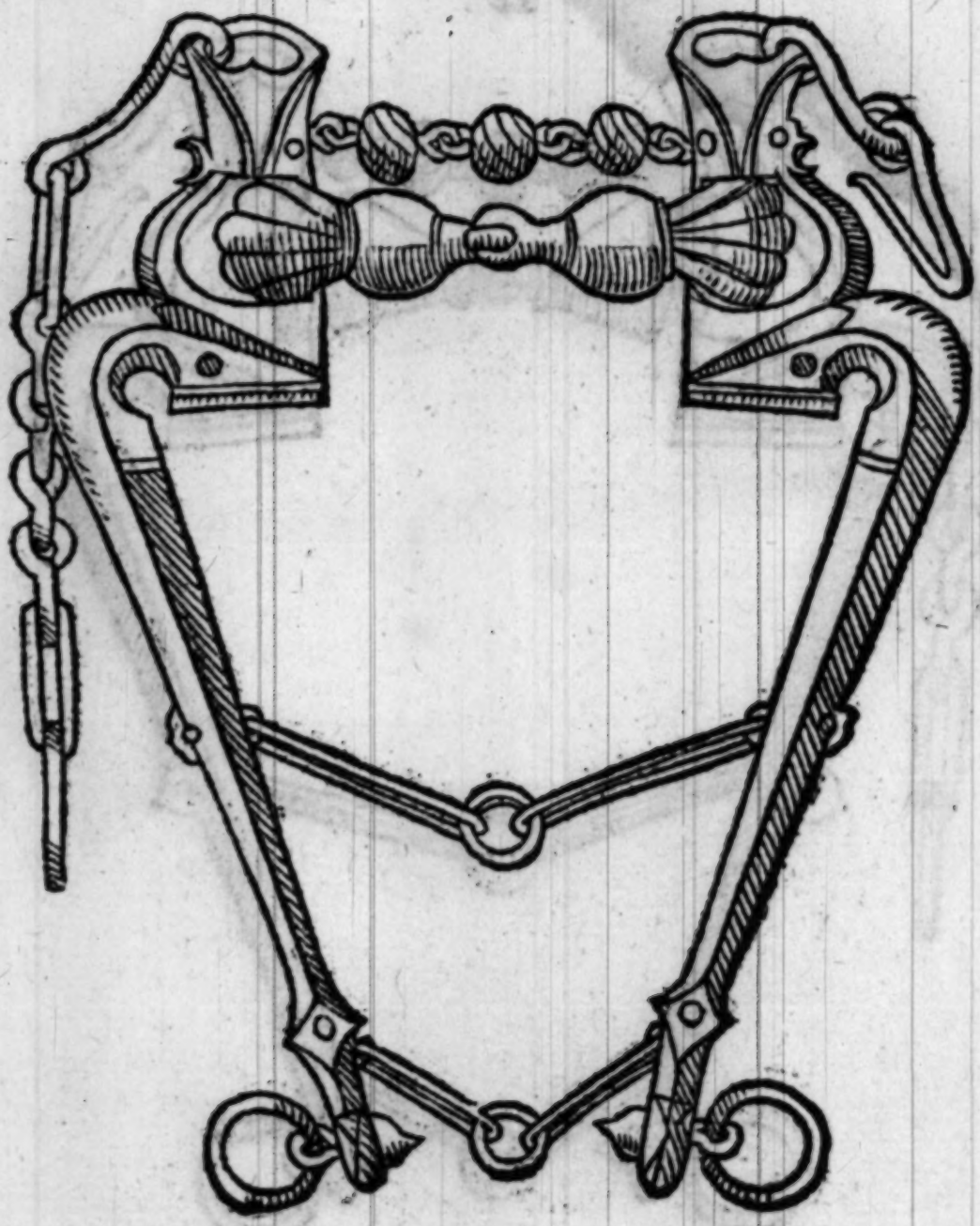
12



CLOSE BYTTES.

A ſcrech wyth .ii. tournynge rolles or buttons.

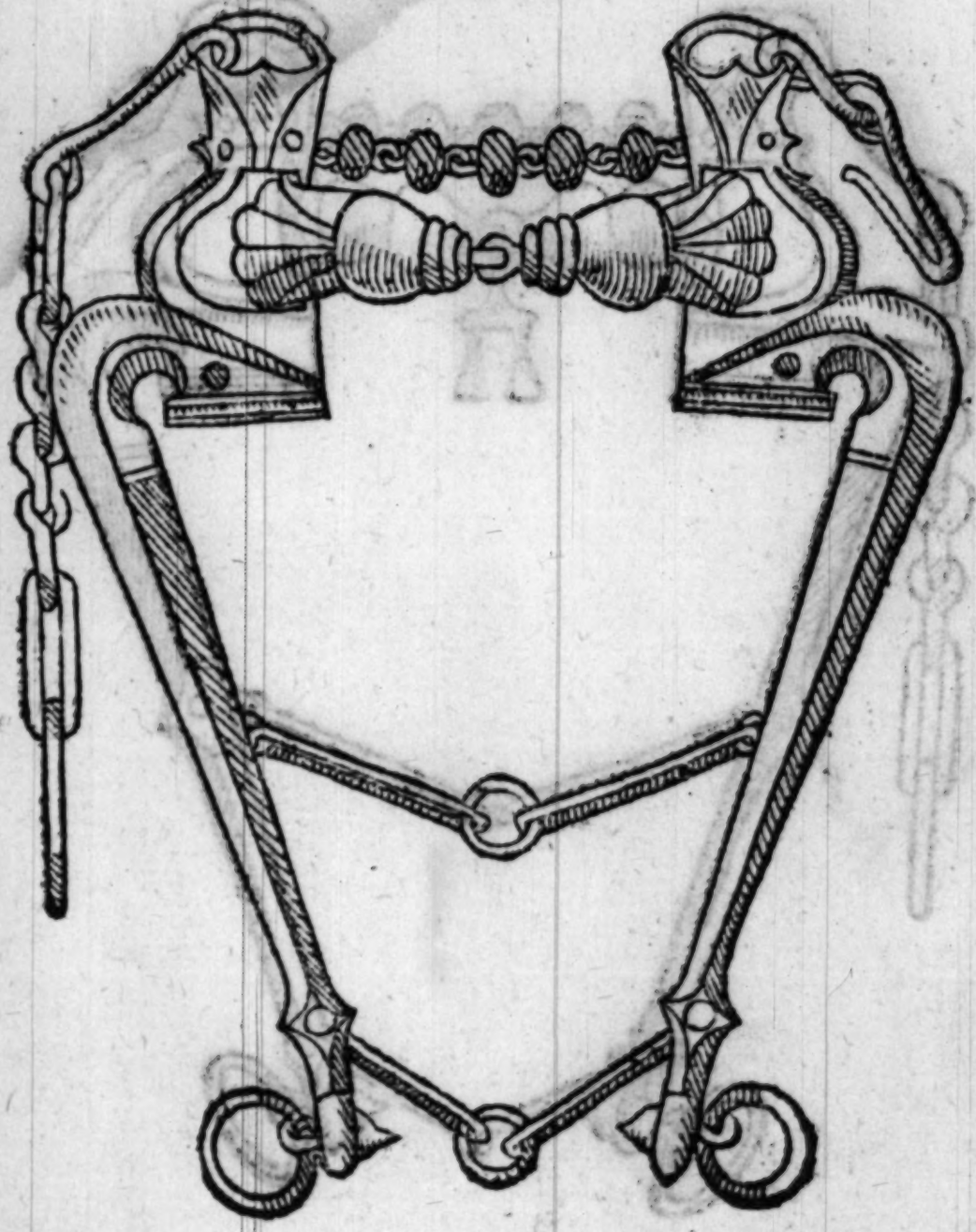
13



CLOSE BYTTES.

A ſcache wyth .ii. tournynge rolles, hauynge on ech ſyde iii. playing ryngeſ next the myddle ioynt.

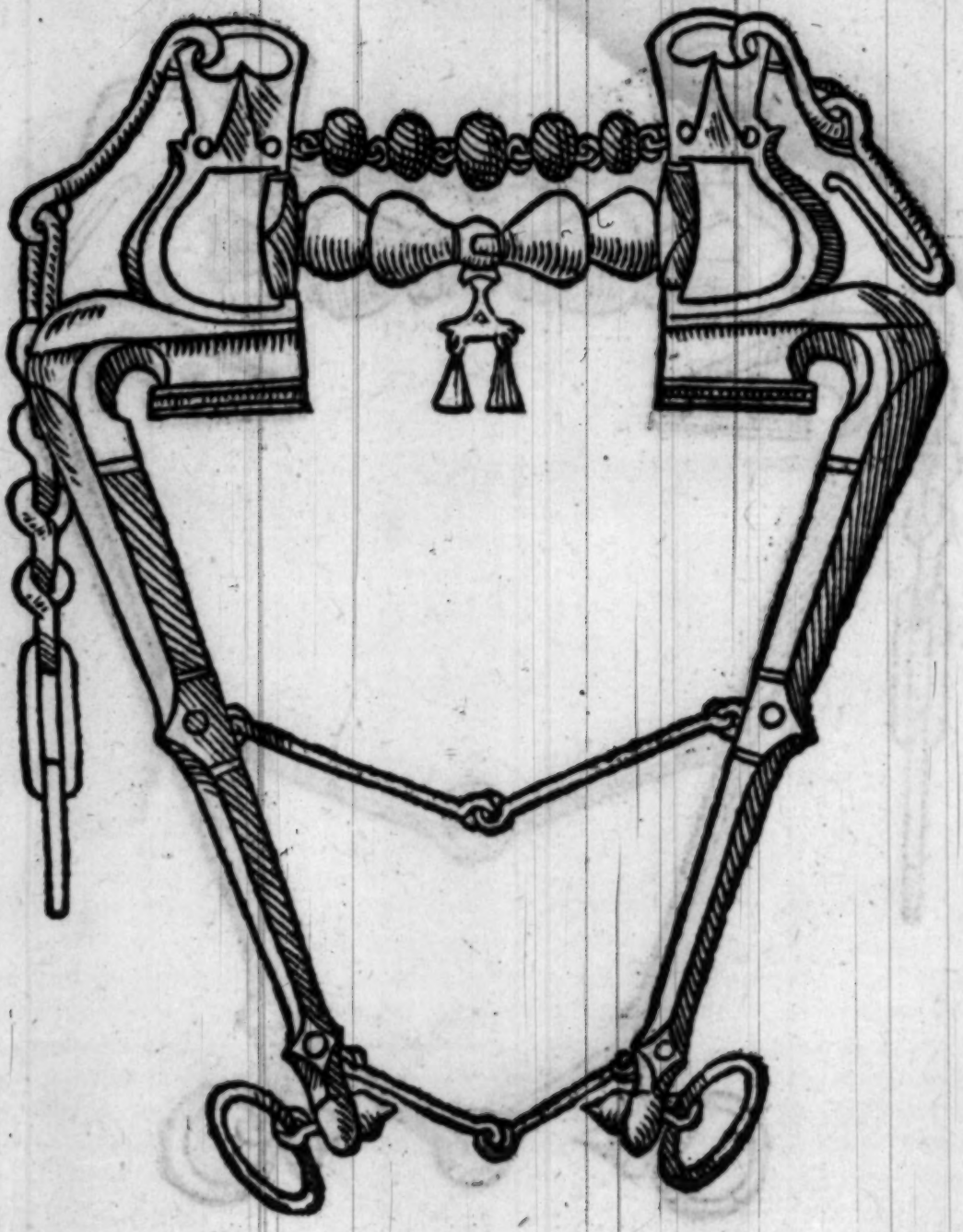
14



CLOSE BYTTES.

A double peare byt.

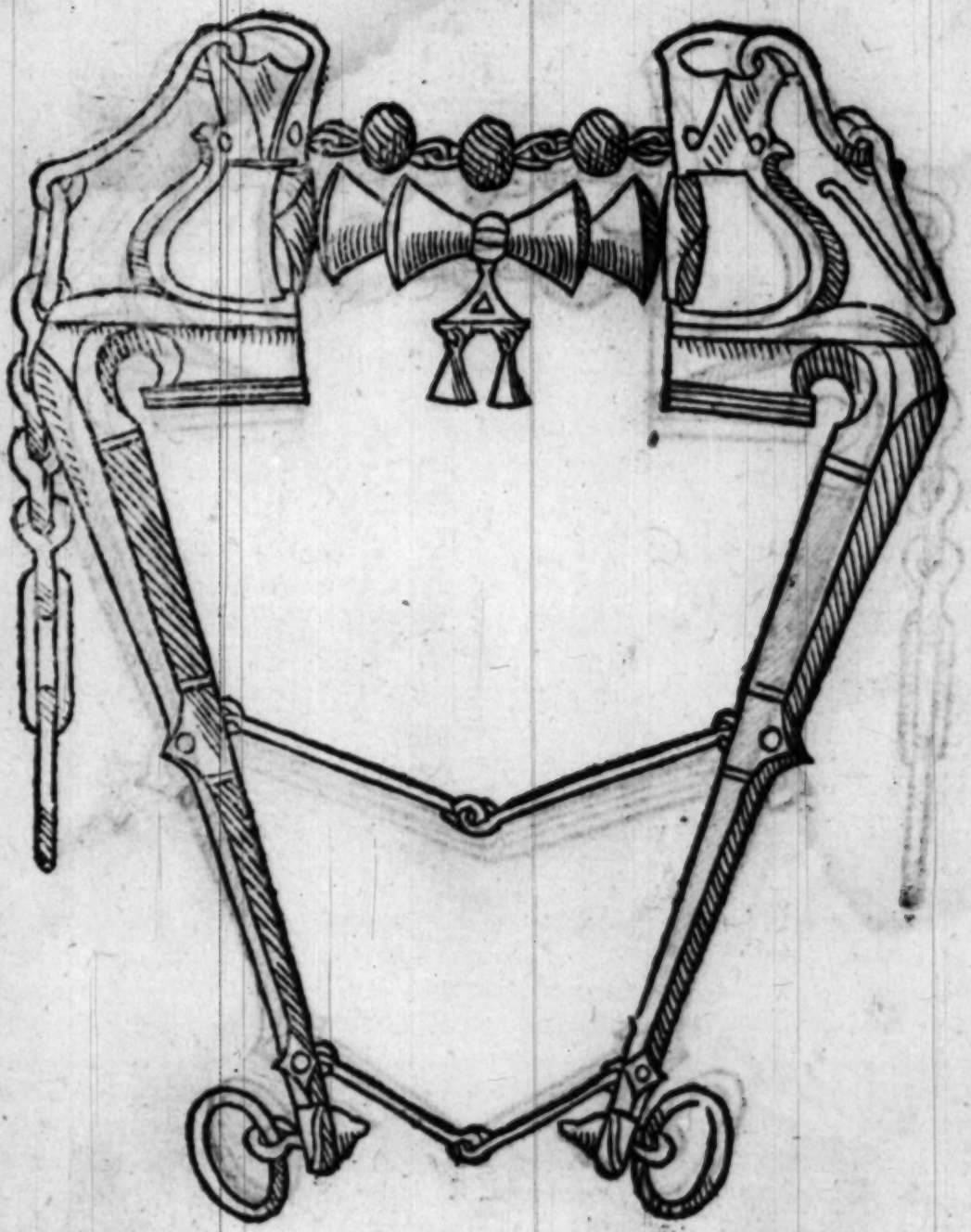
15



CLOSE BYTTES.

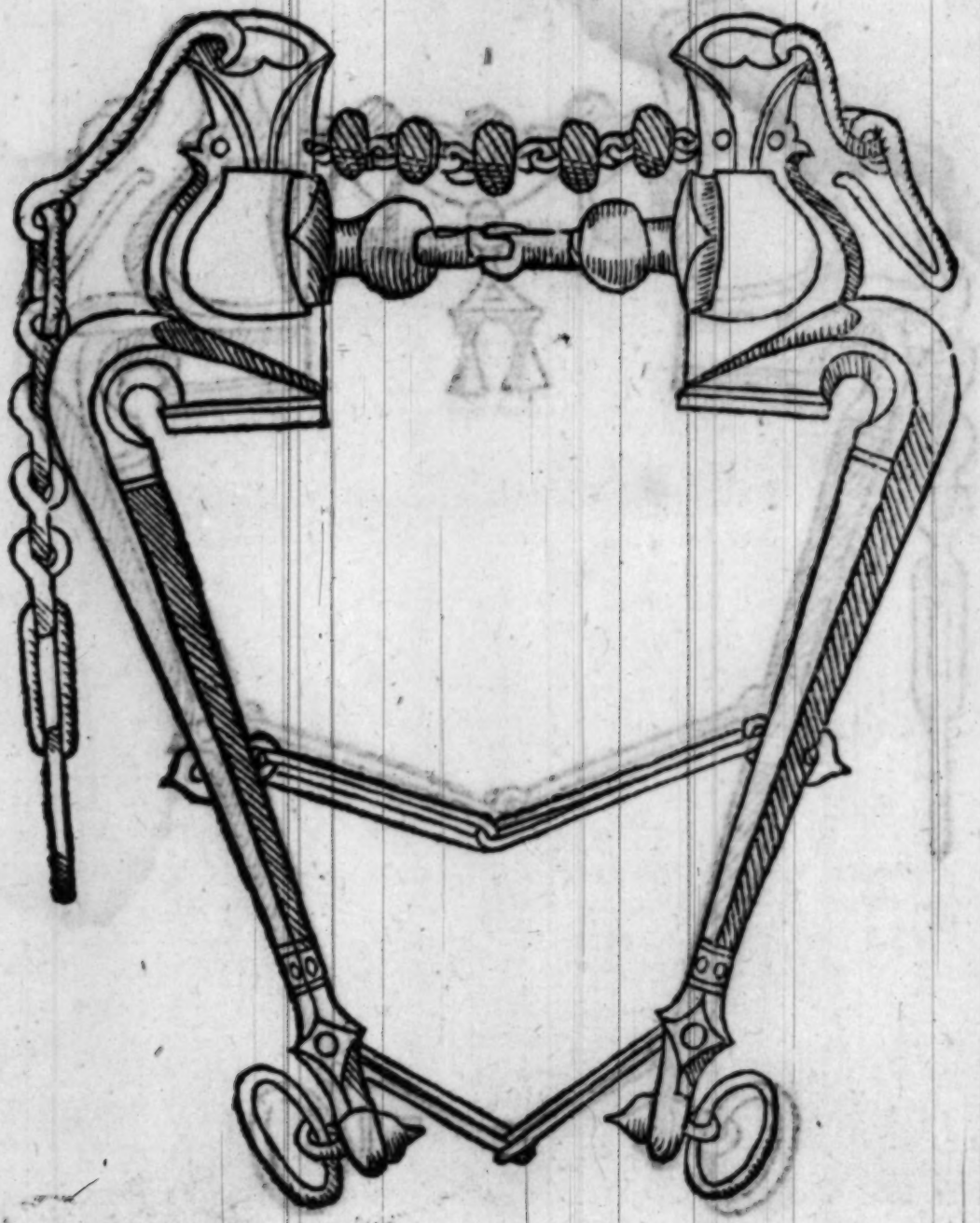
A double Campanell.

16



A Baſtonet or gyue byt wyth. ii. turnynge buttons.

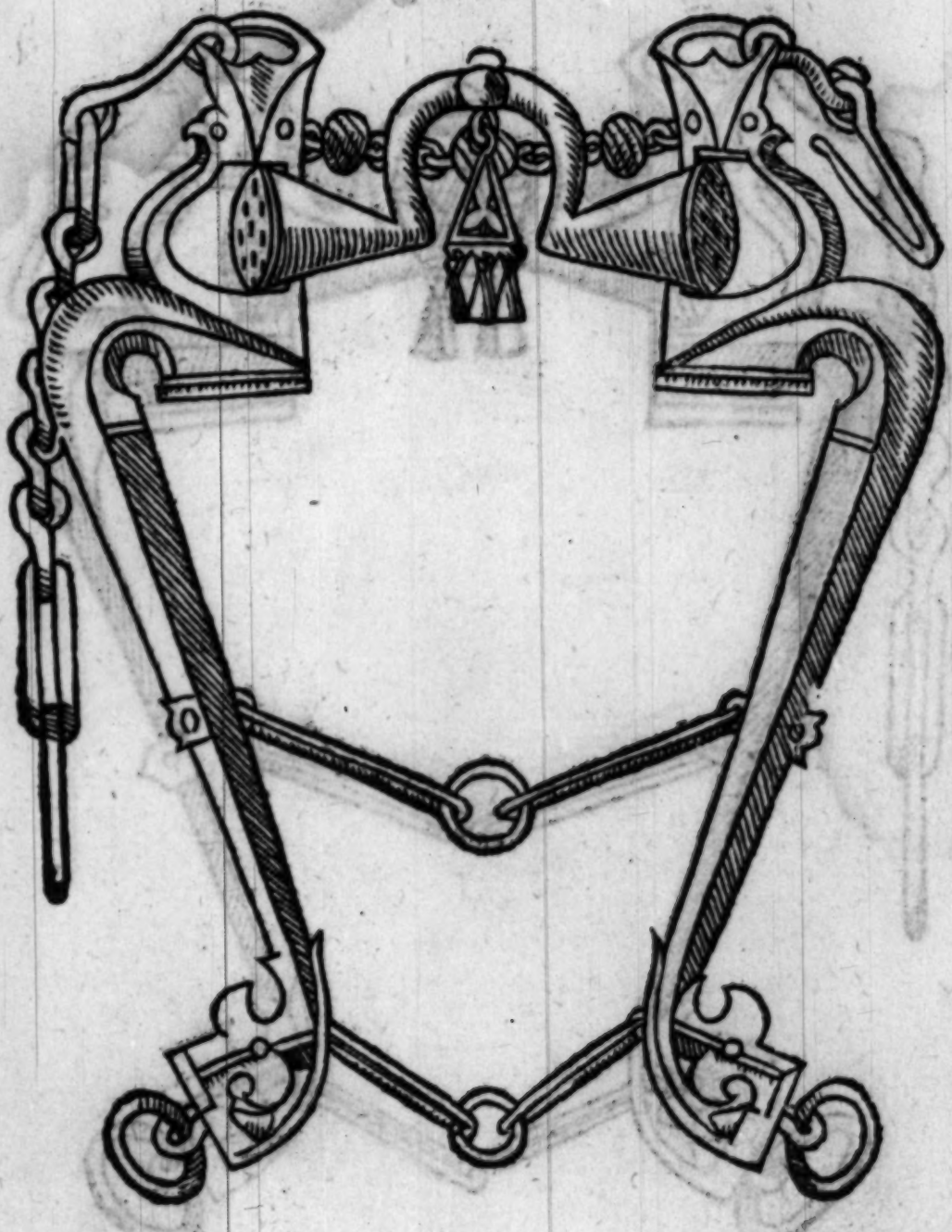
17



BROKEN PORTES AND VPSET MOVTHES.

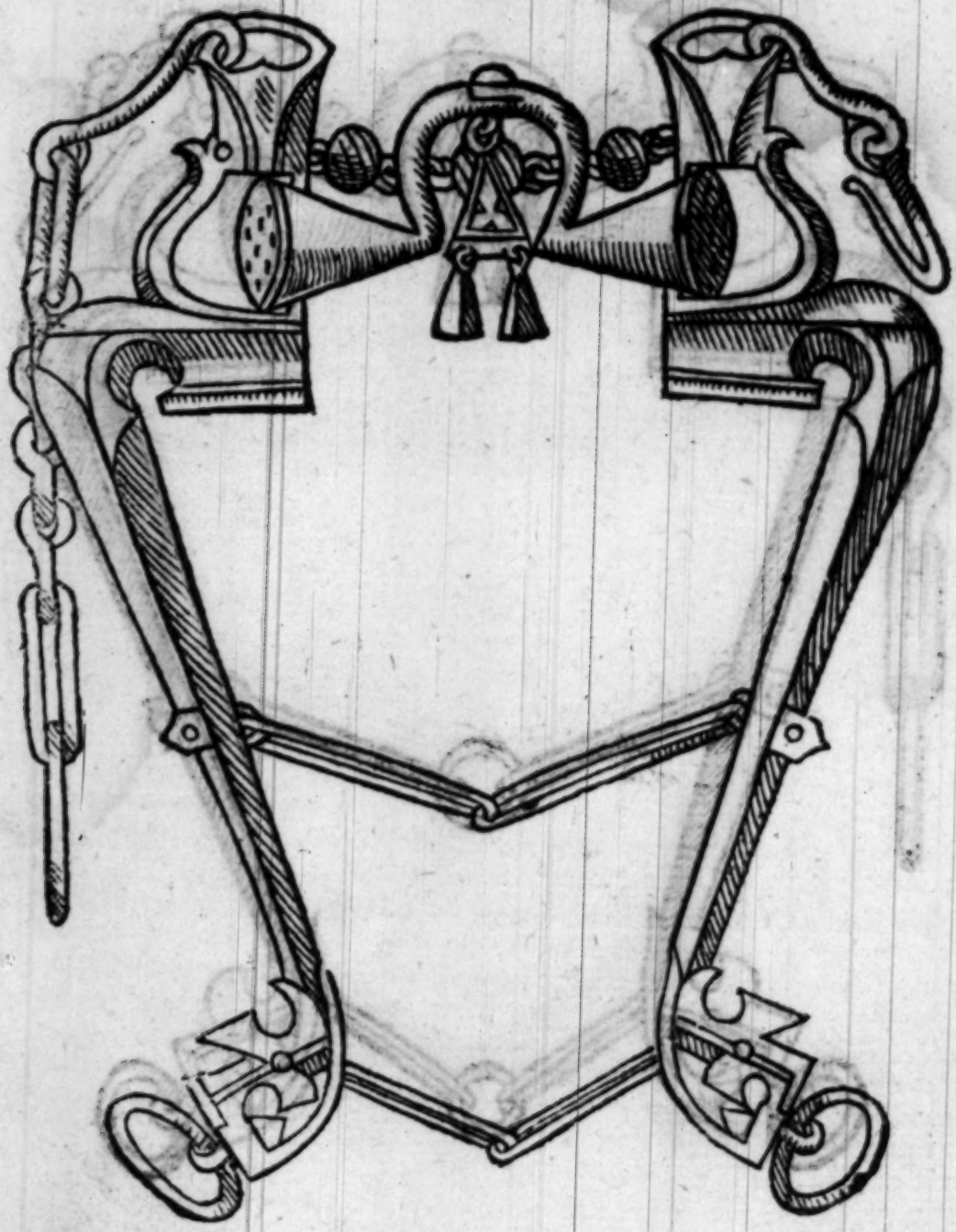
A halfe Canon wyth a broken port ioyned wyth a ryuet nayle.

I



A half Canone wyth a broken Port ioyned wyth one plyght within another.

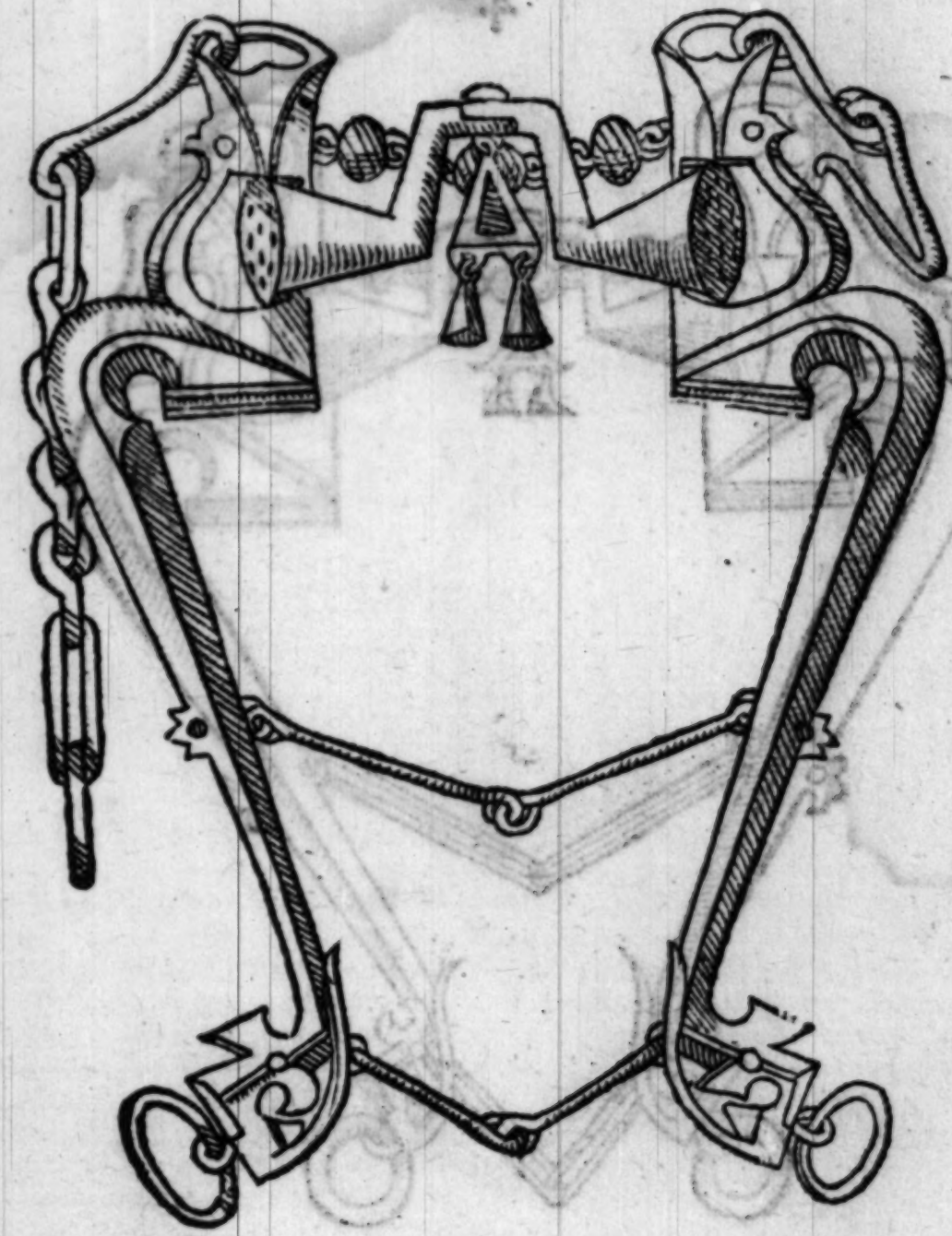
2



VPSET MOVTHES.

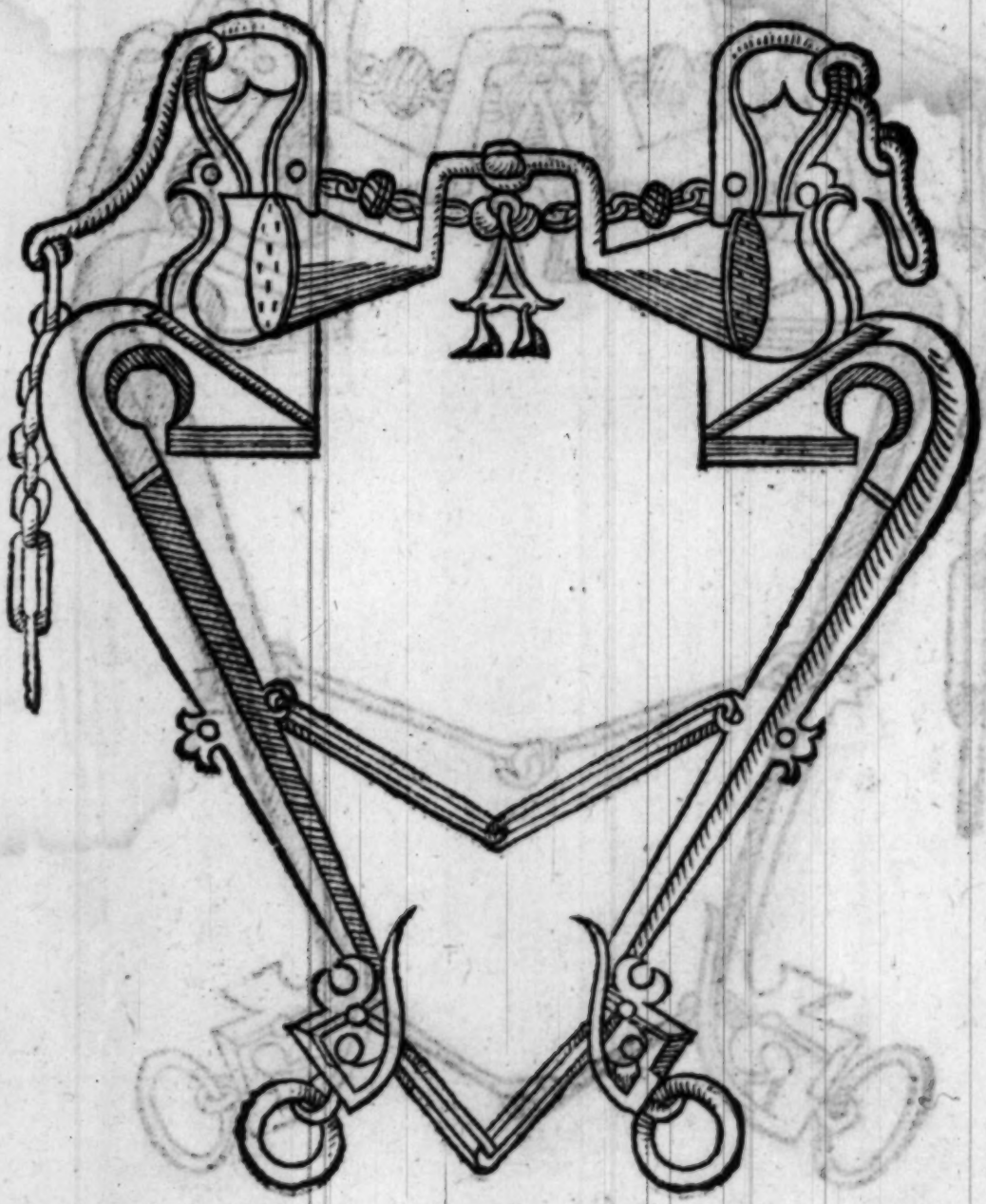
A halfe Canone wyth an vpſet mouth ioyned with a riuet naile.

3



A half Canone wyth an vpſet mouth ioyned wyth one plyght wythin another.

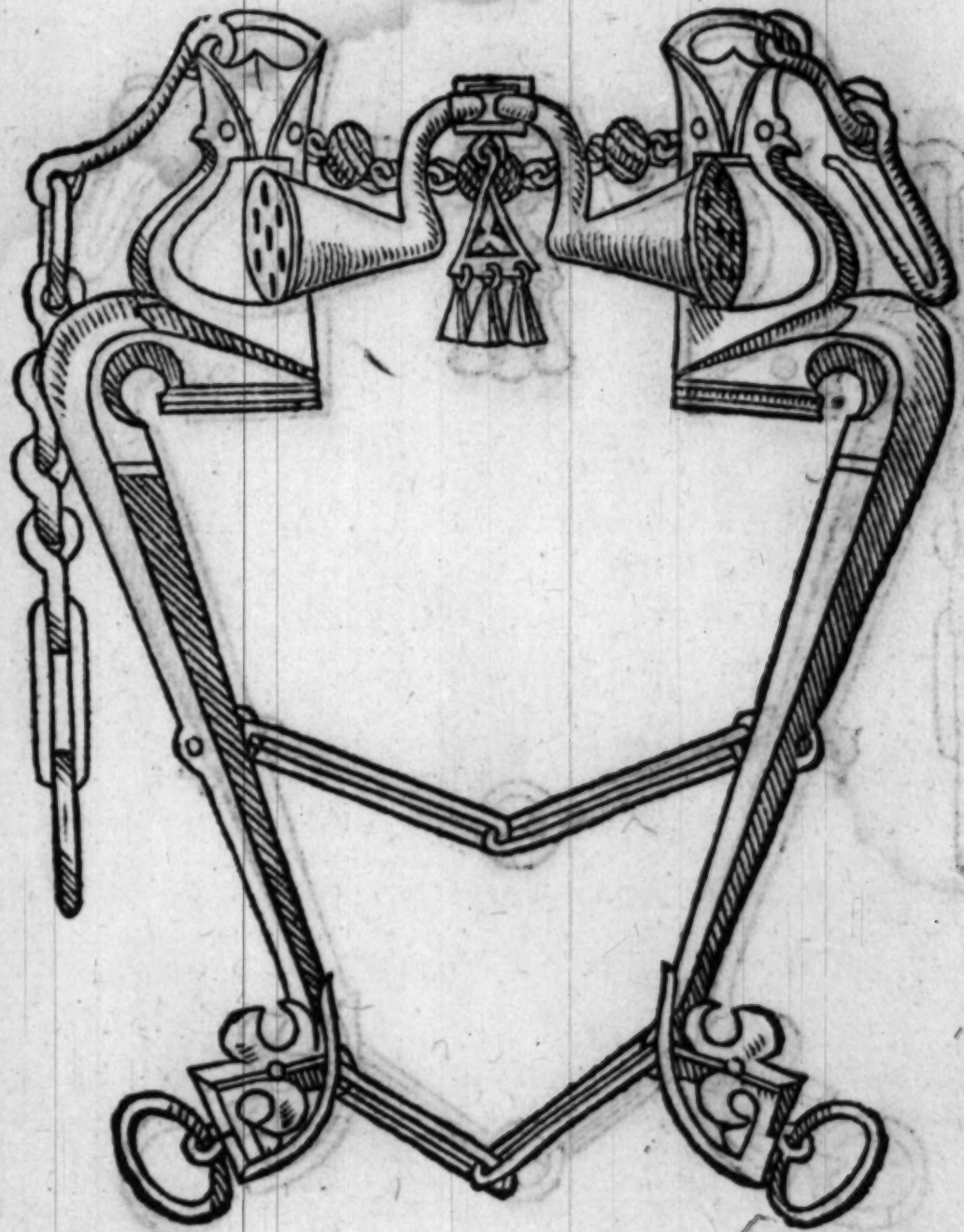
4



VPSET MOVTHES.

A halfe Canone wyth a broken portioyned wyth a peece.

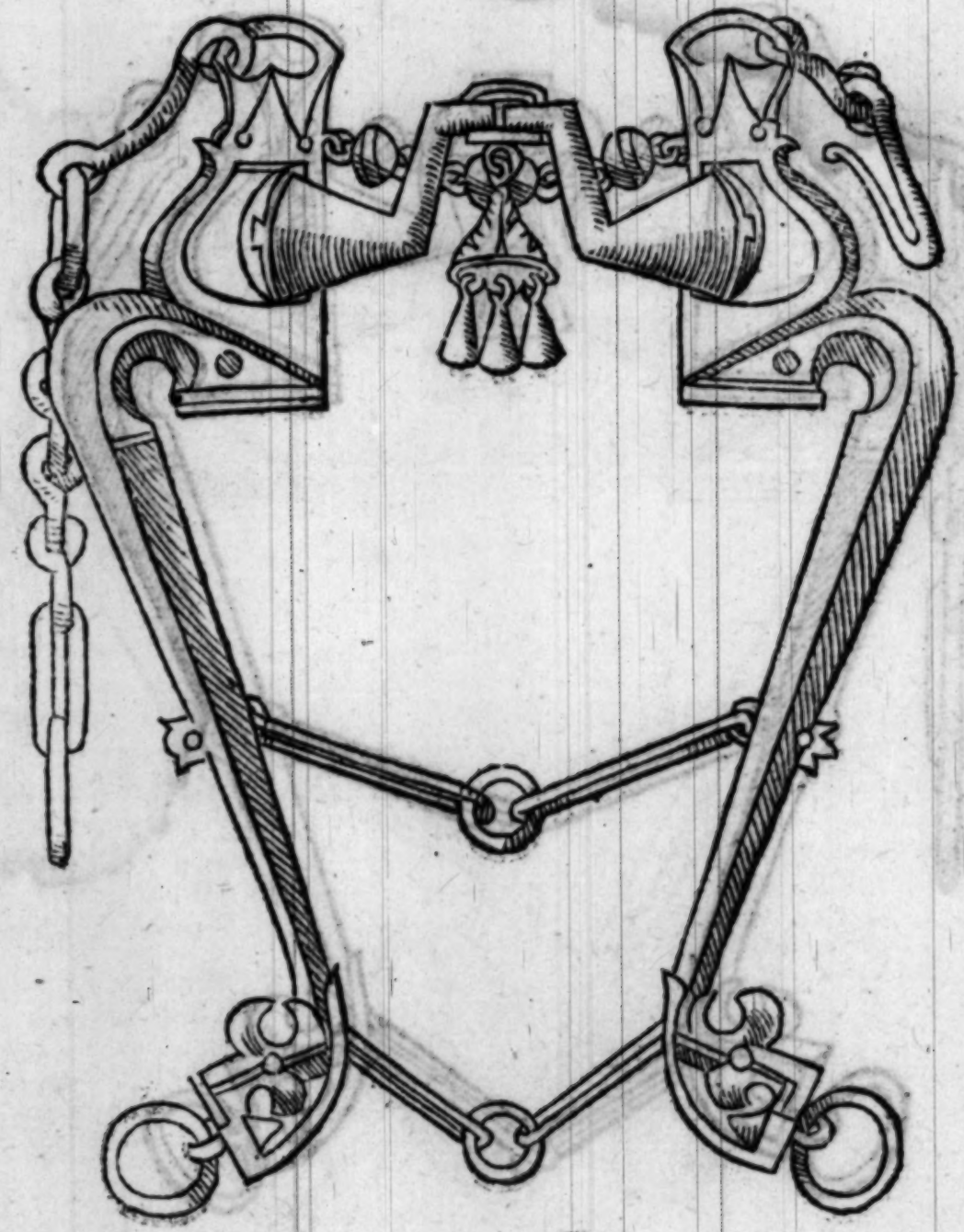
5



BROKEN PORTES AND

A halfe Canone wyth an vpſet mouth ioyned wyth a peece.

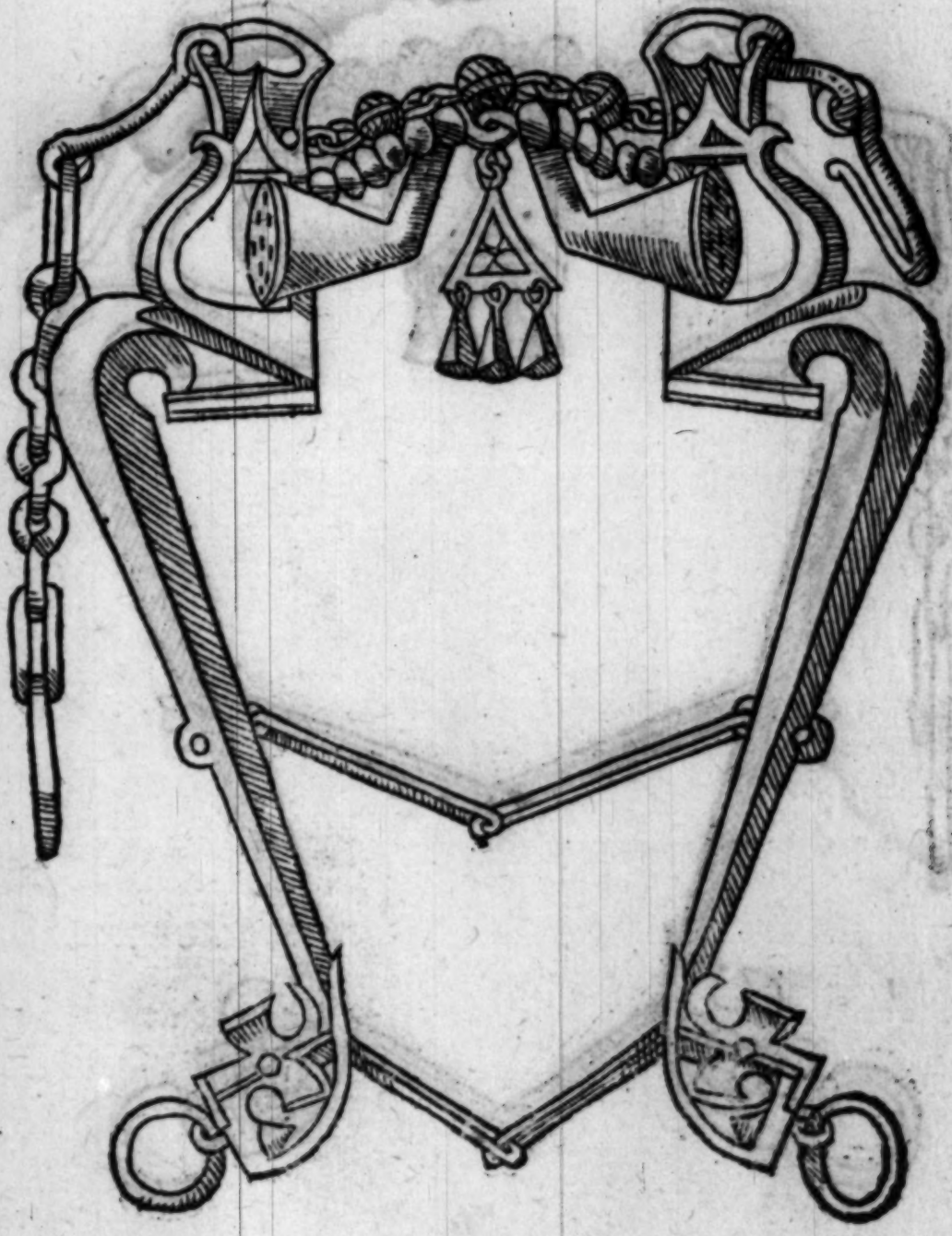
6



VPSET MOVTHES.

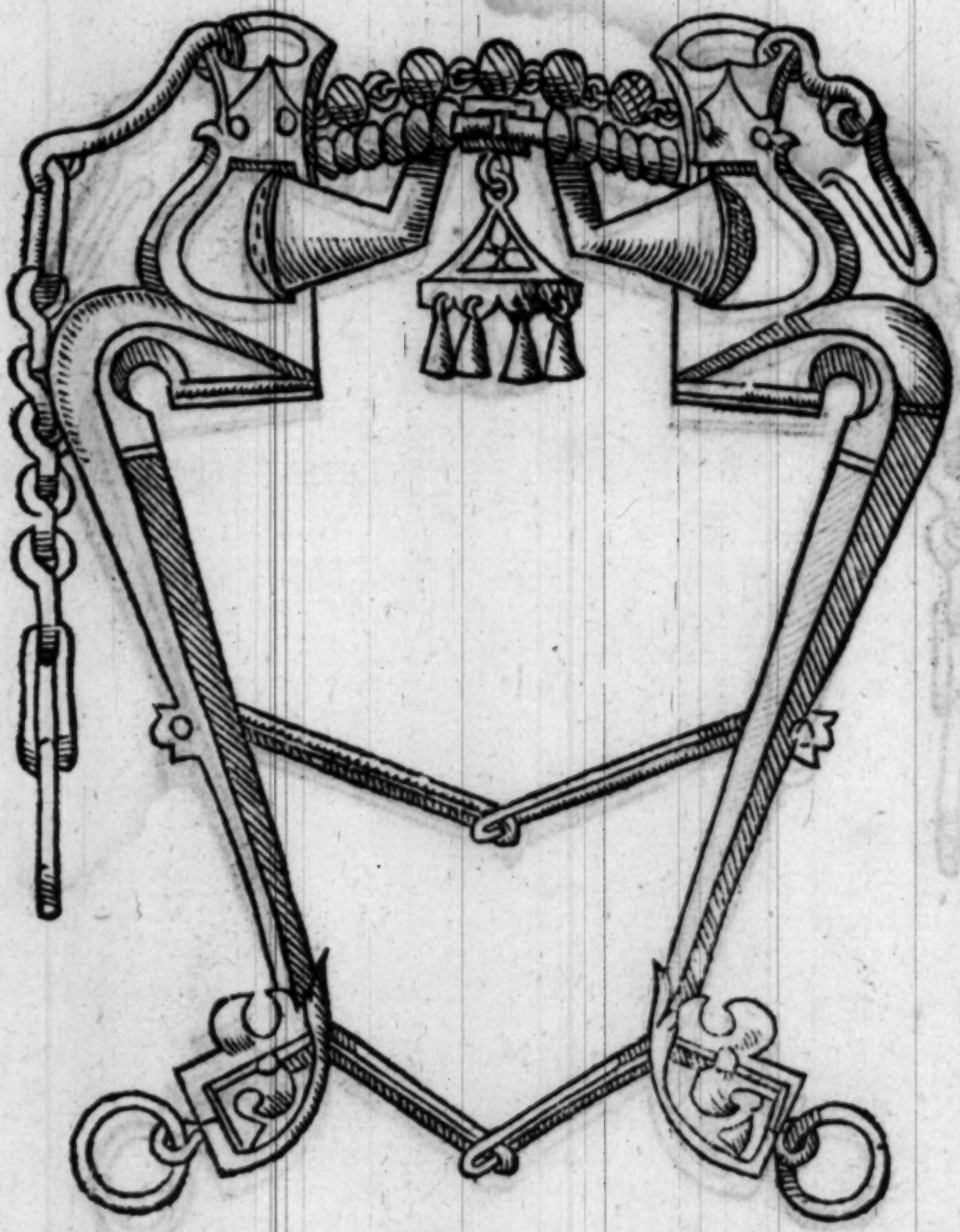
A Canone wyth an vpſet mouth complete.

7



A Canon wyth an vpſet mouth complet and ioyned wyth a peece.

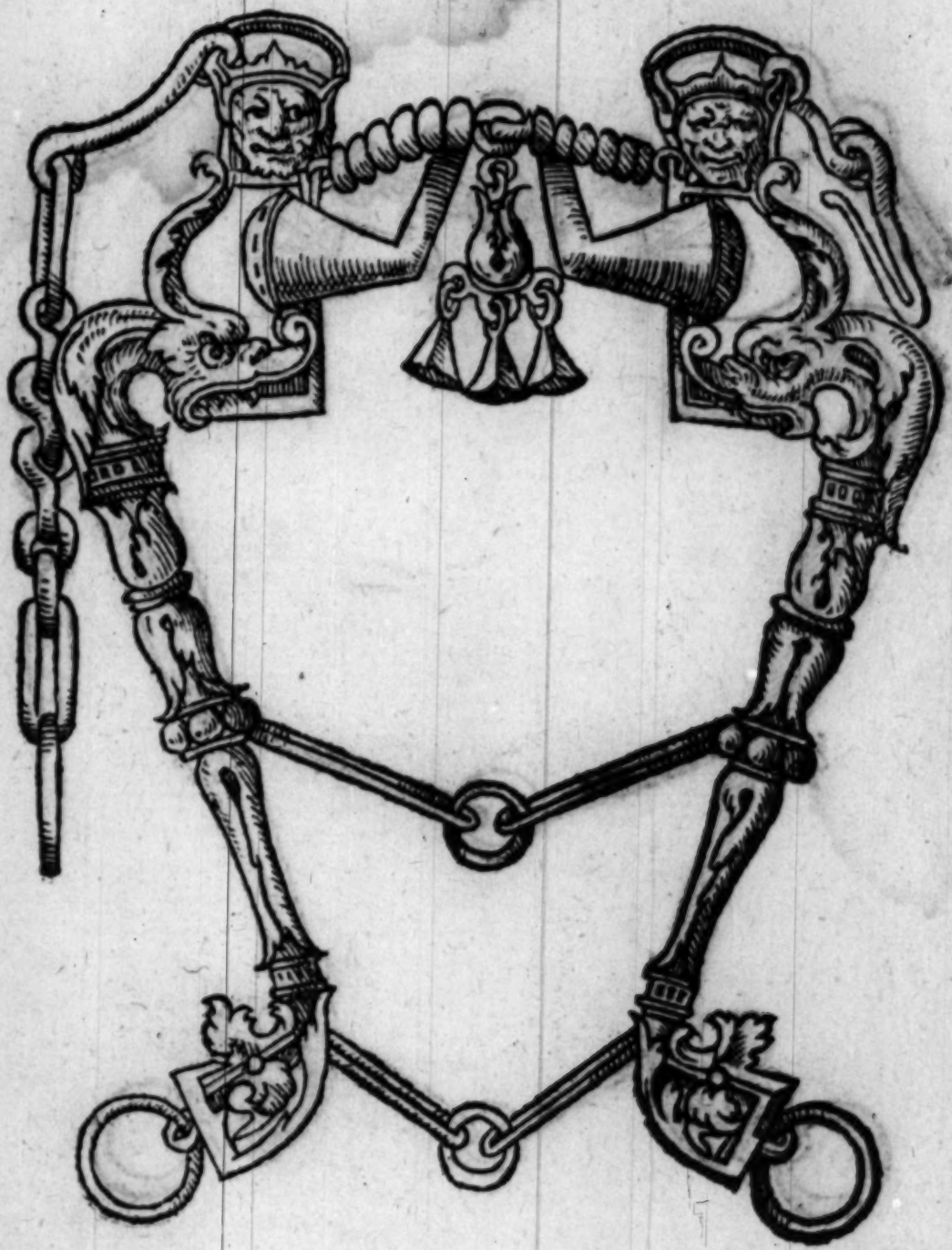
81



VPSET MOVTHES.

A halfe Canone wyth an vpſet mouth hauyng trenches aboue.

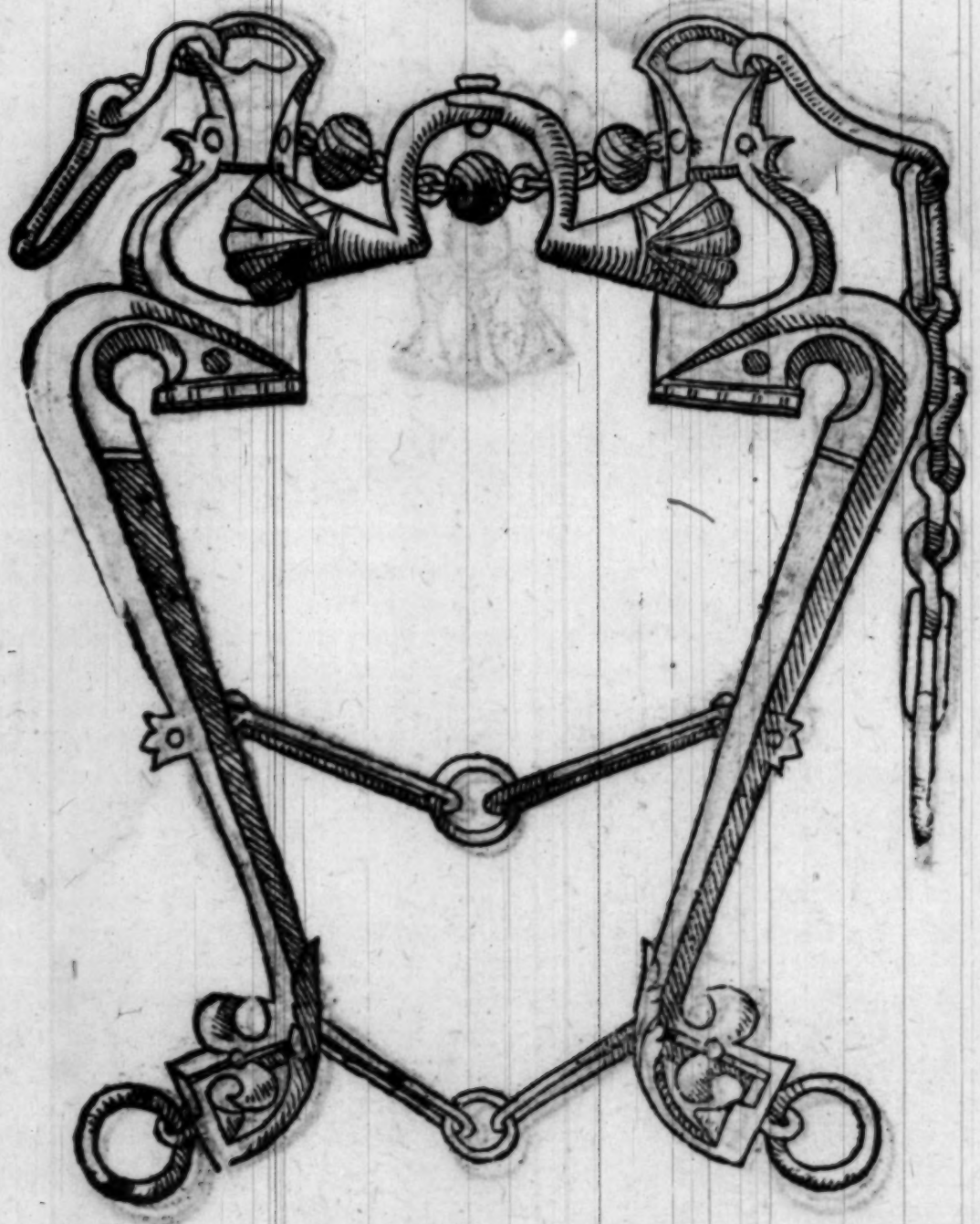
9



BROKEN PORTES AND

A halfe Stach wyth a broken port ioyned wyth a ryuet nayle.

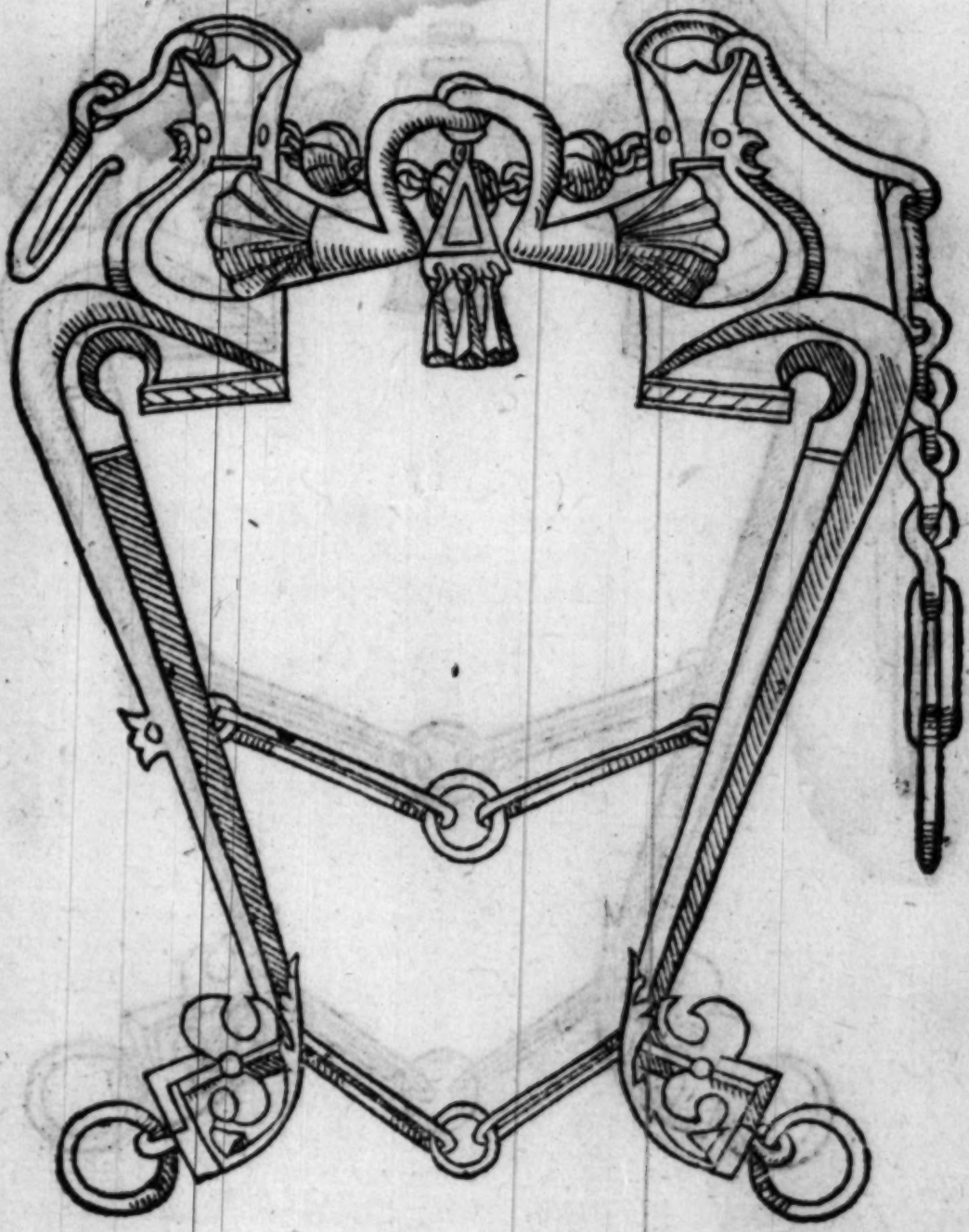
10



VPSET. MOVTHES.

A halfe Scach wyth a broken port ioyned wyth one plight wythin another

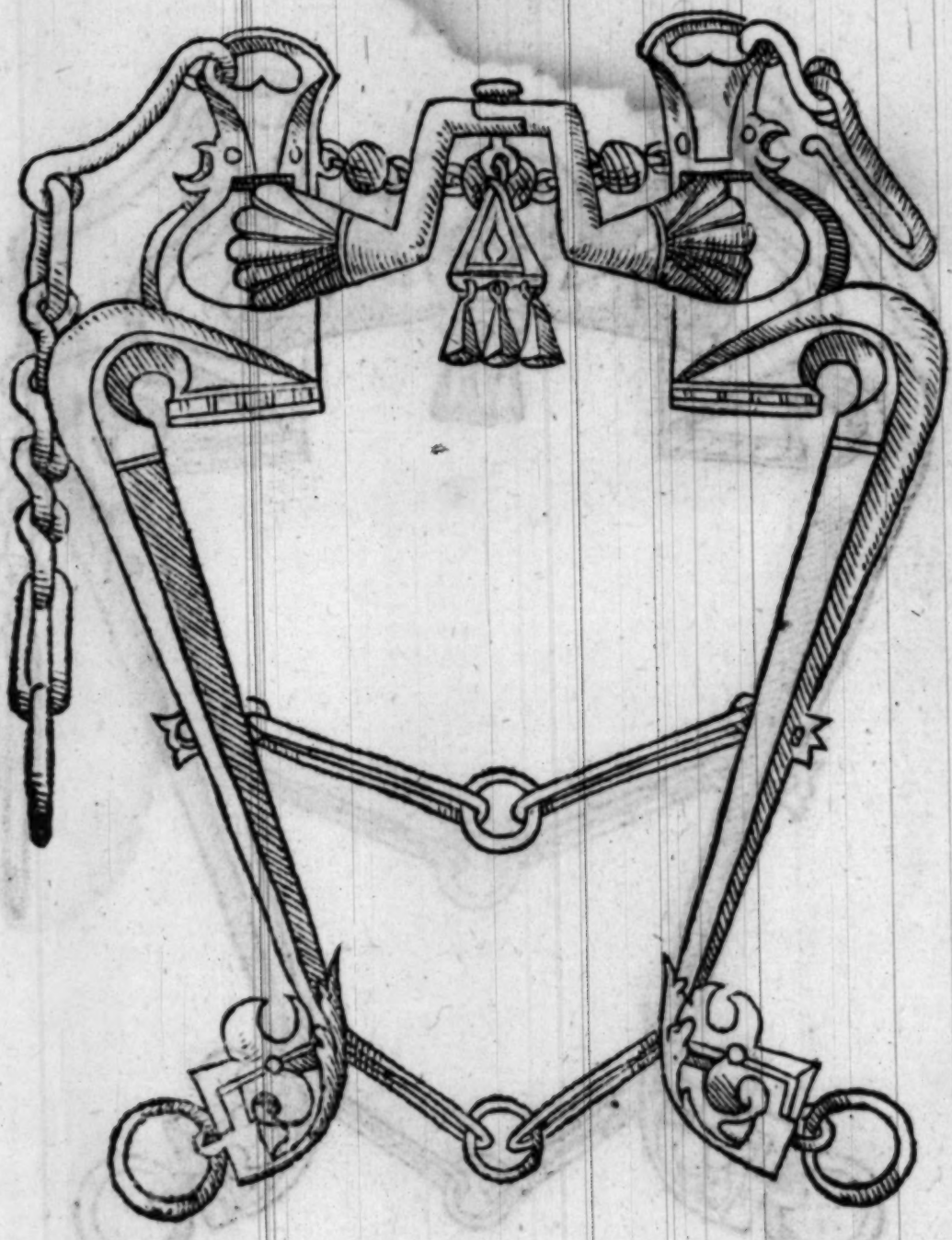
II



BROKEN PORTES AND

A halfe Scach wyth an vpſet mouth ioyned wyth a ryuet nayle

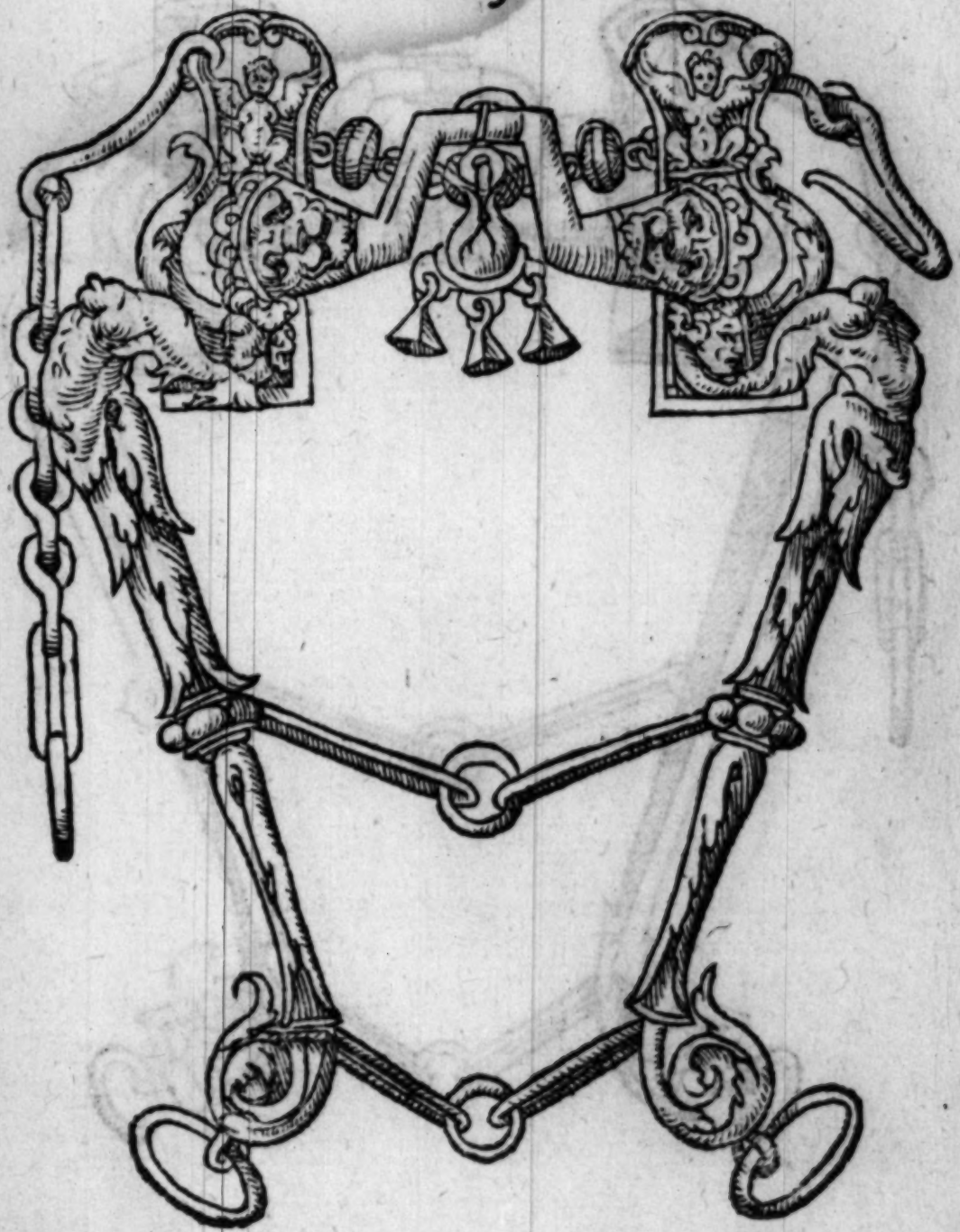
I2



VPSET MOVTHES.

A half Scach wyth an vpſet mouth ioyned wyth one plyght wythin another.

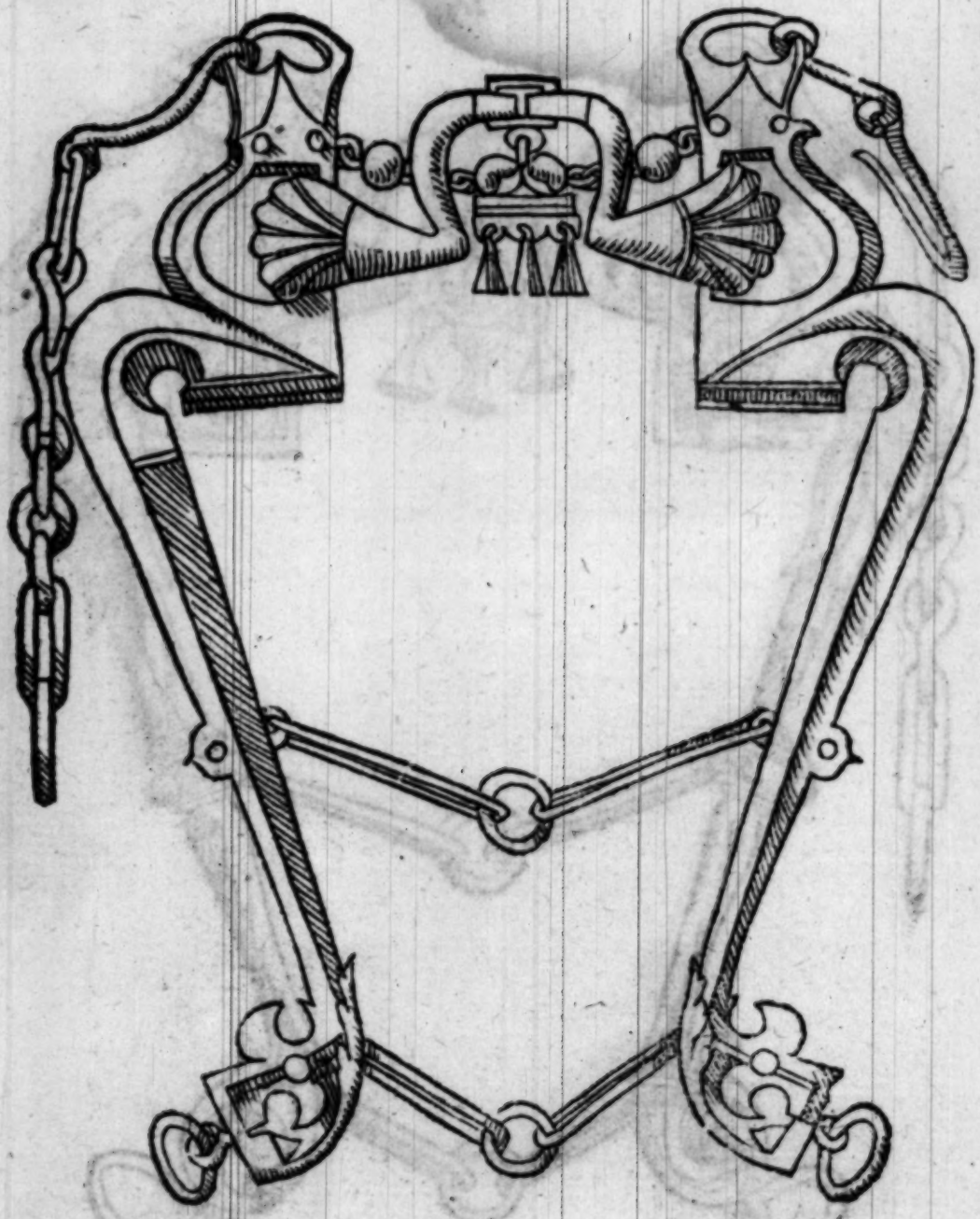
13



BROKEN PORTES AND

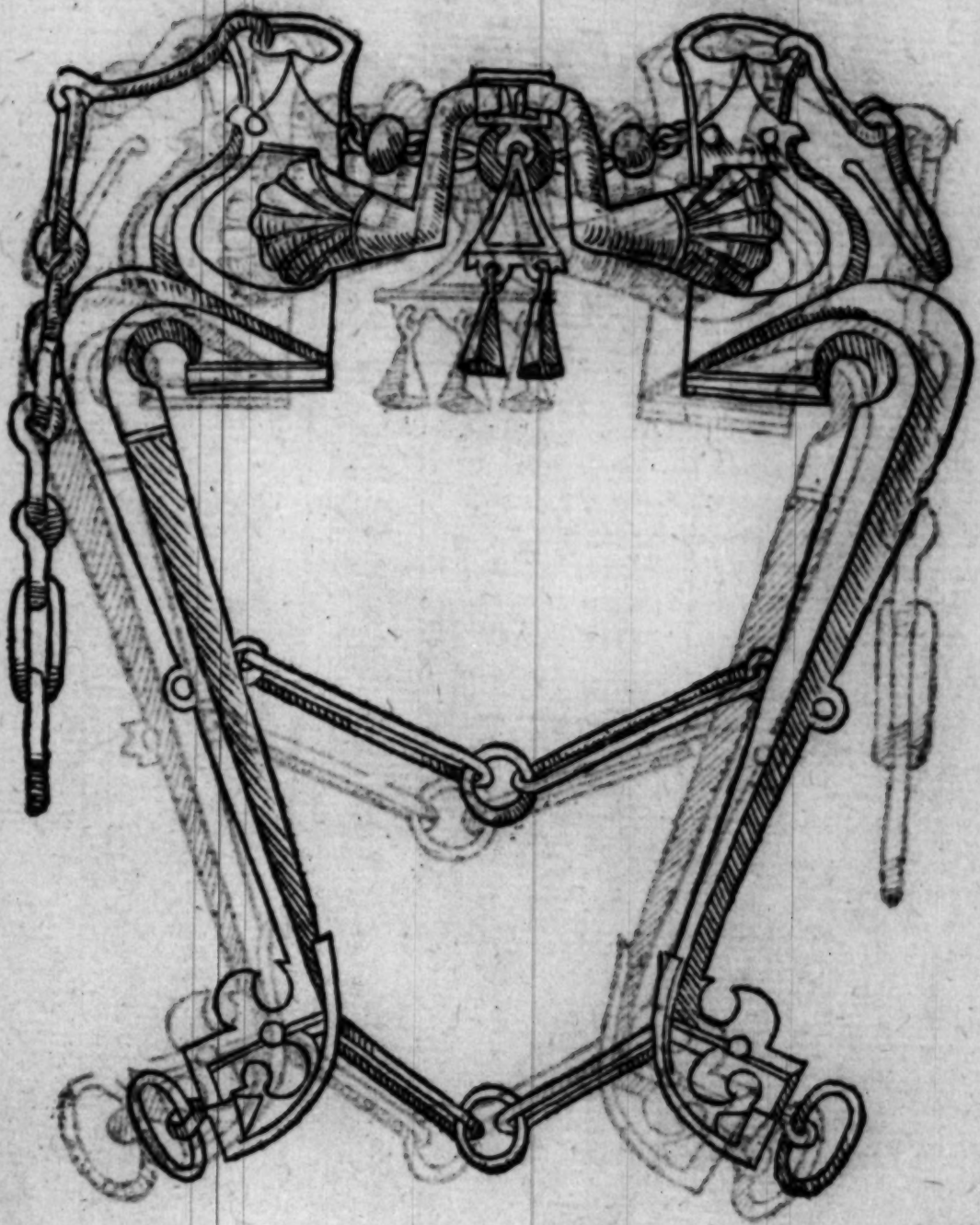
A halfe Seach wyth a broken port ioyned wyth a peece.

14



A halfe Seach wyth an vpser mouth ioyned wyth a peece.

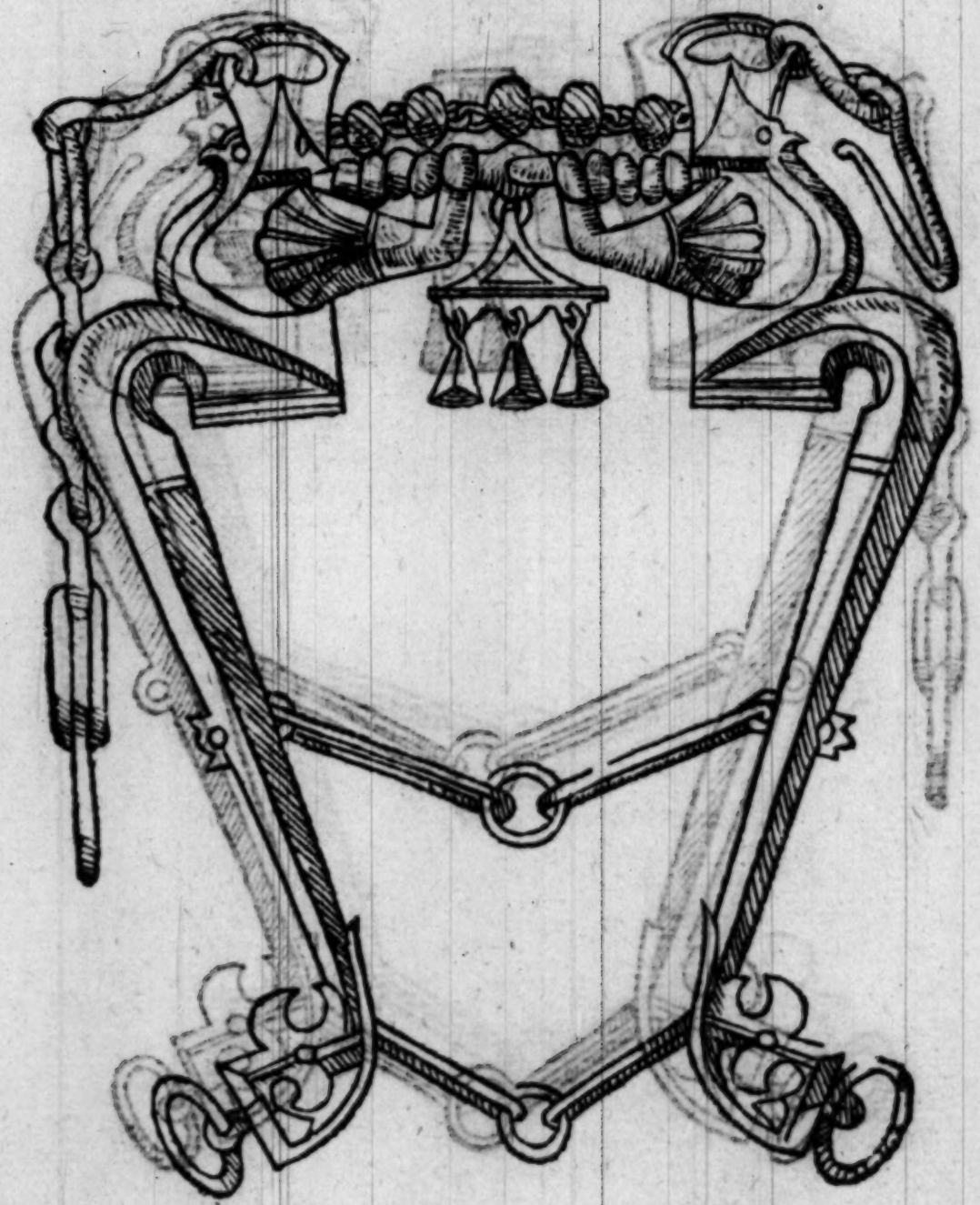
15



BROKEN PORTES AND

A Scach with an vpset mouth complete.

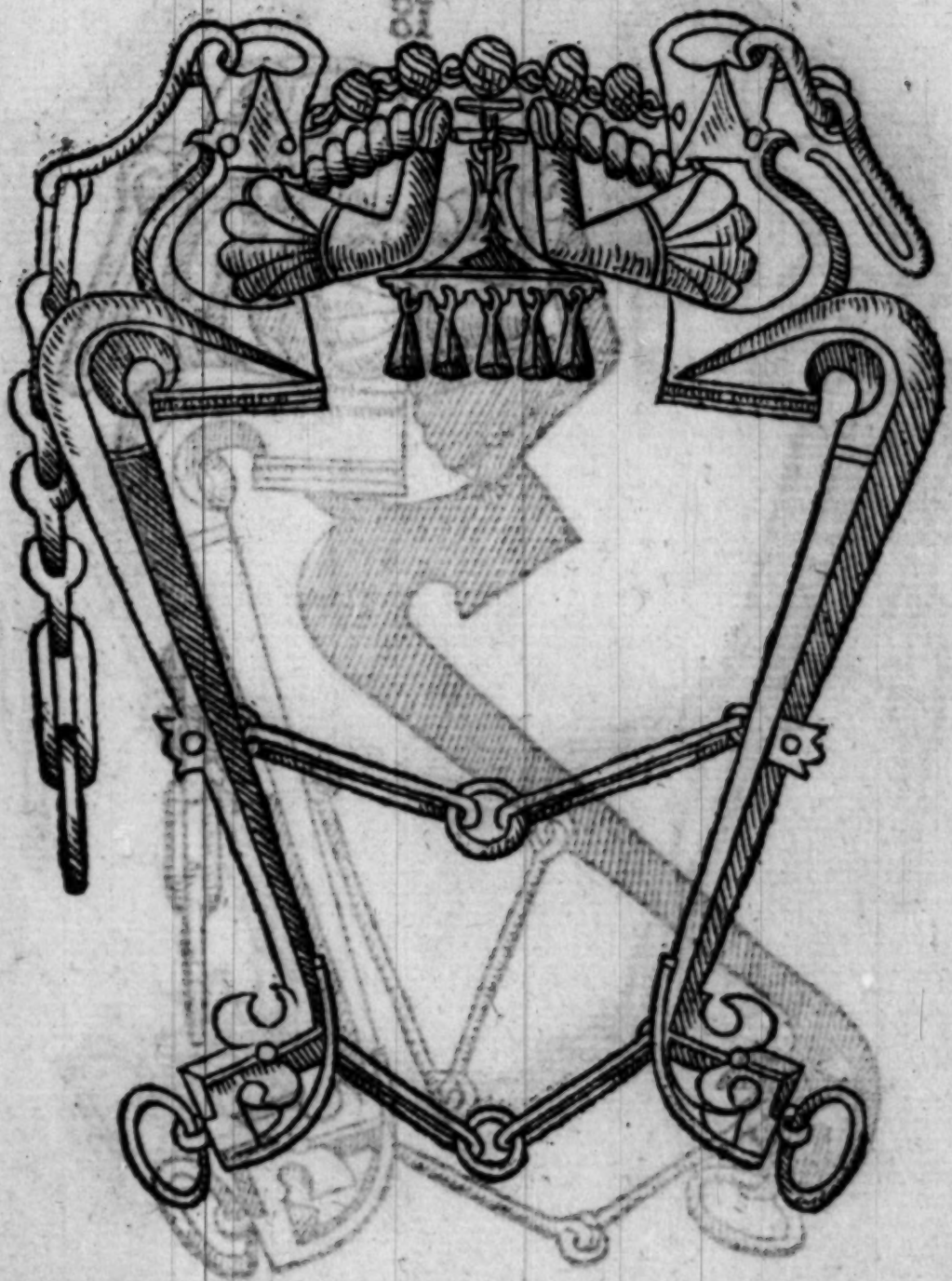
16



VPSET MOVTHES.

A Steache wyth an vpset mouth complet and ioyned wyth a peece.

17



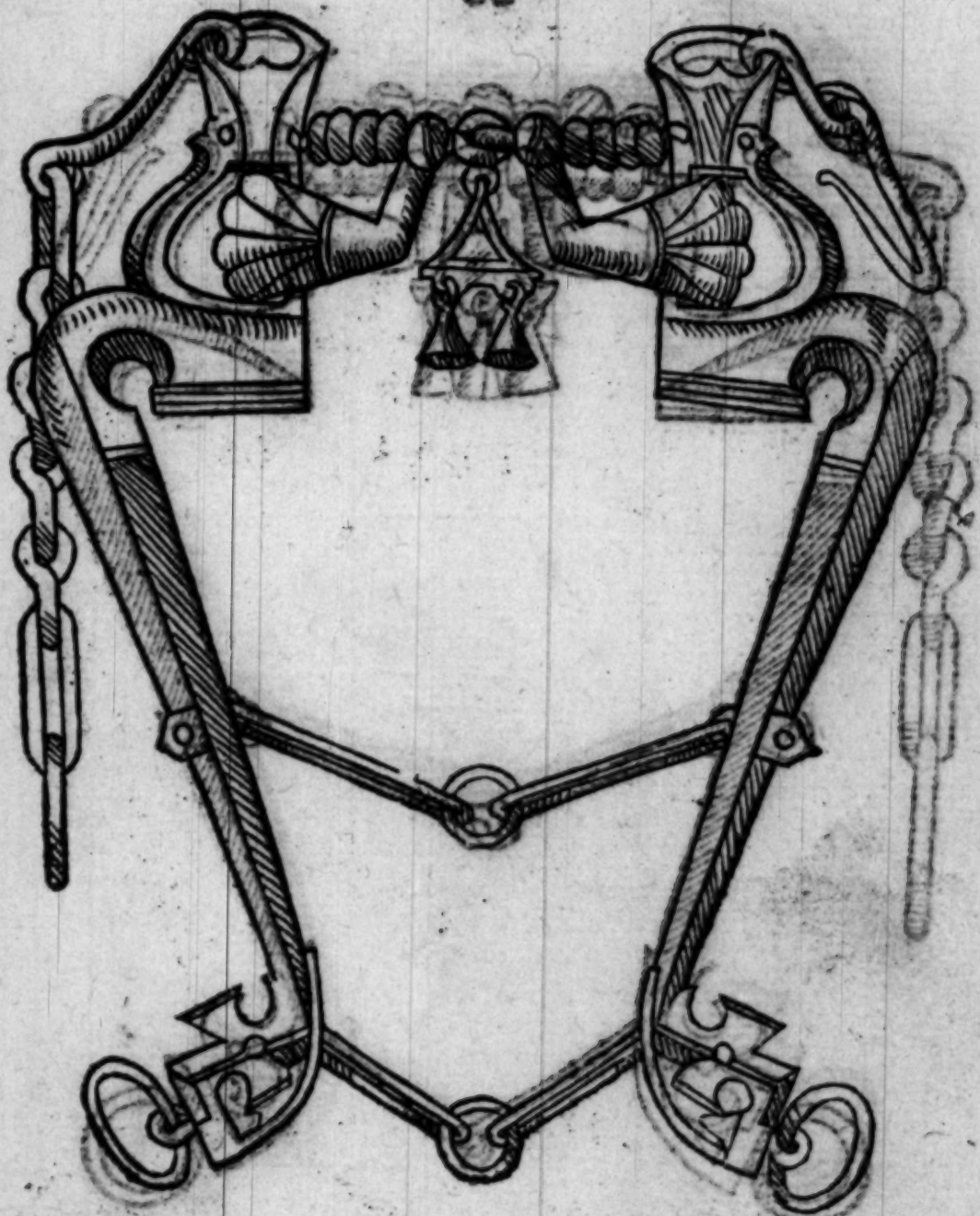
BROKEN PORTES AND

A lasse Seach wyth an vplet mouth wyth the insyde tourned outward to shewe the wealtes.

18

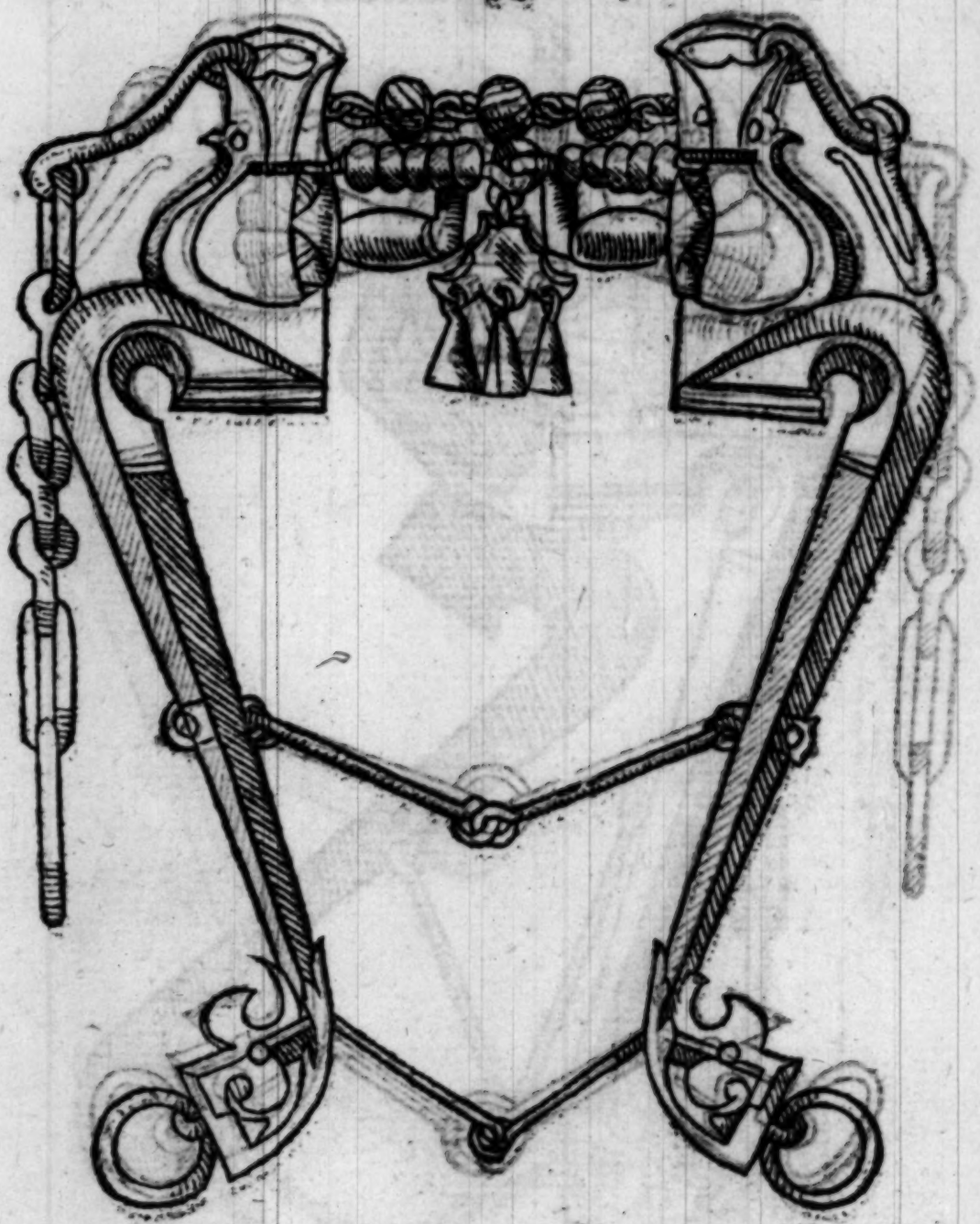
VPSET MOVTHES.

A halfe Scache wyth an vpset mouth hauynge a trenche aboue.



A Cattes foote or vplet mouth complet wyth smothe Olyues.

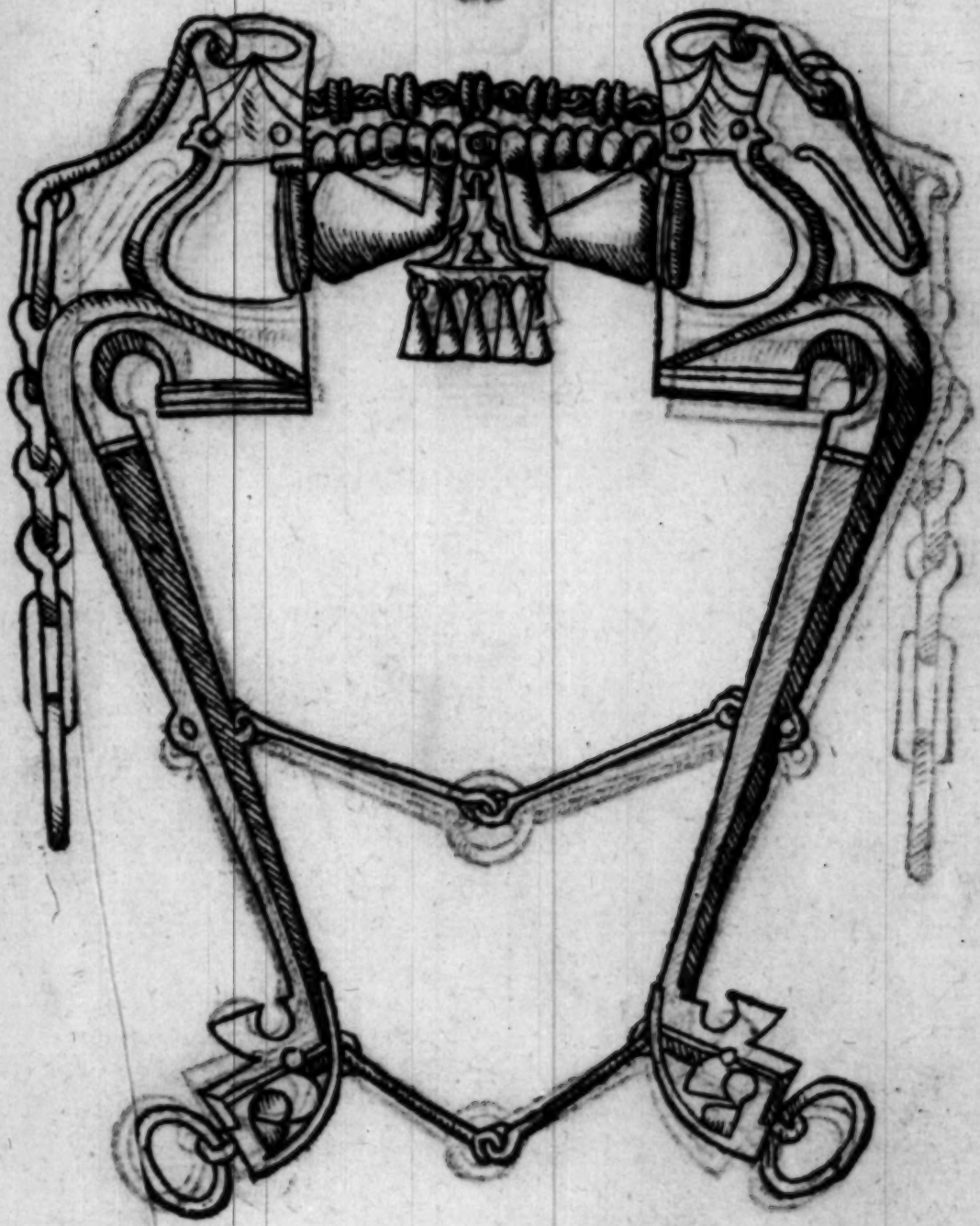
20



VPSET MOVTHES.

A Cattes foote wyth peares complet.

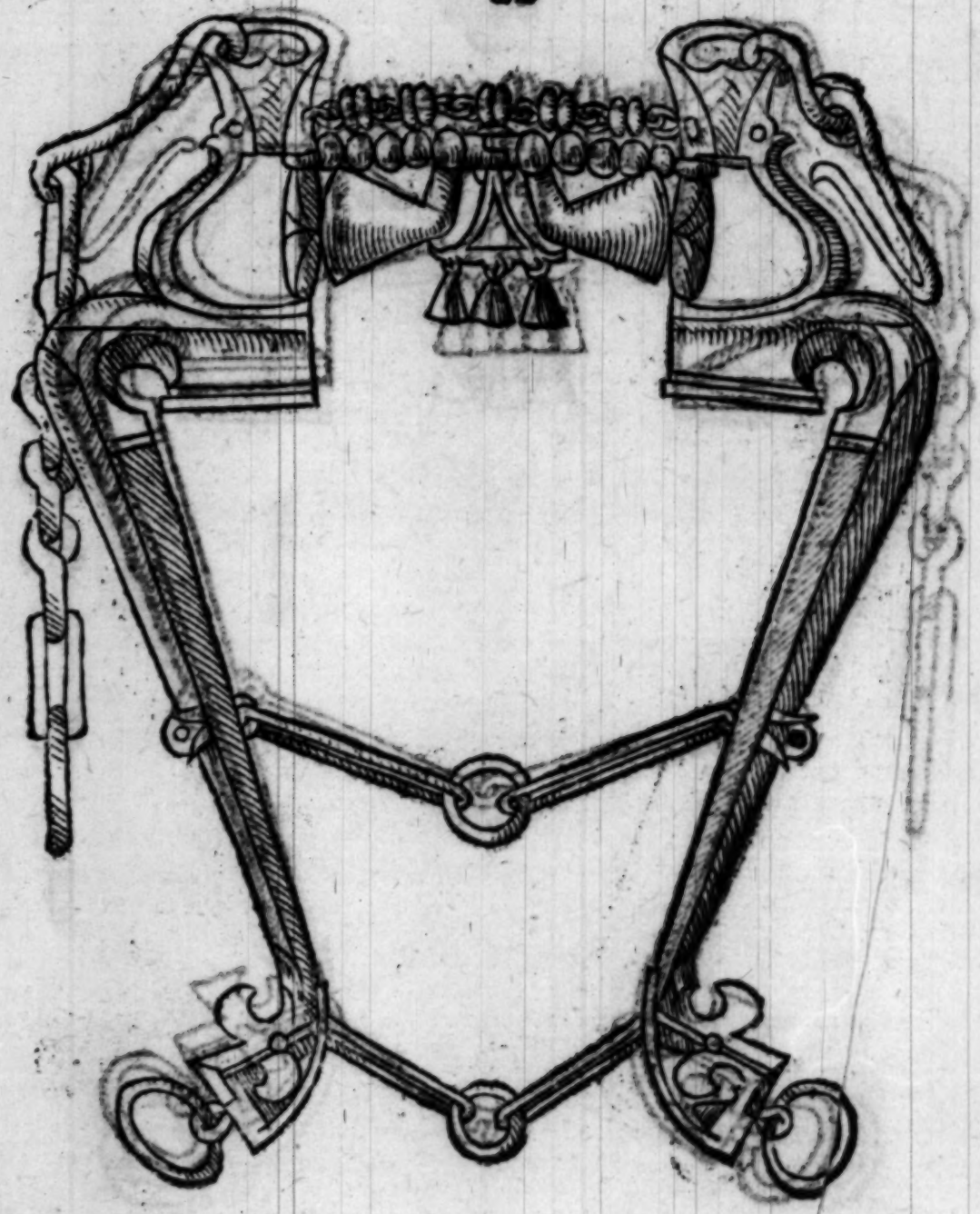
21



BROKEN PORTES AND

A Cattes foote wyth Campanels complete.

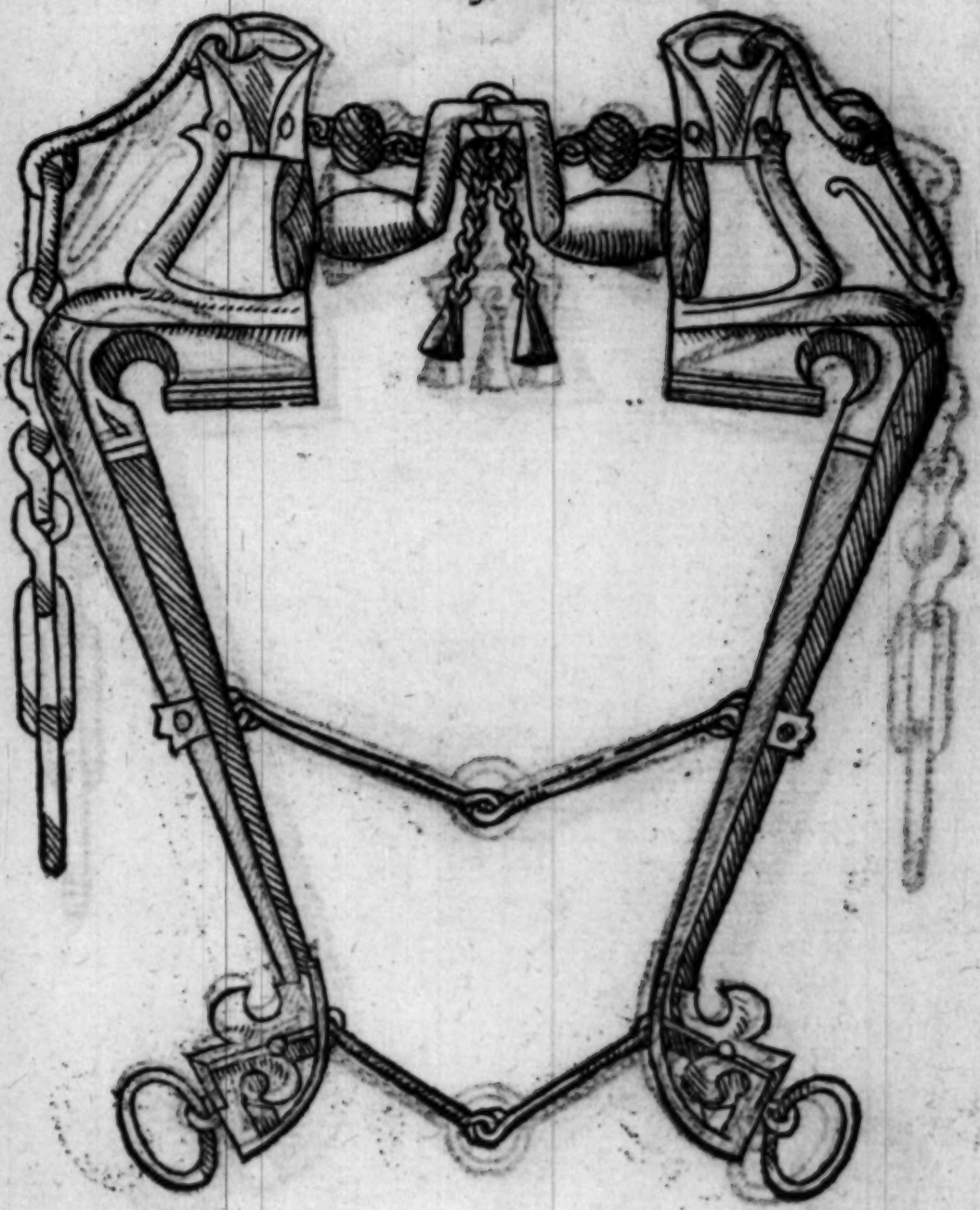
22



VPSET MOVTHES.

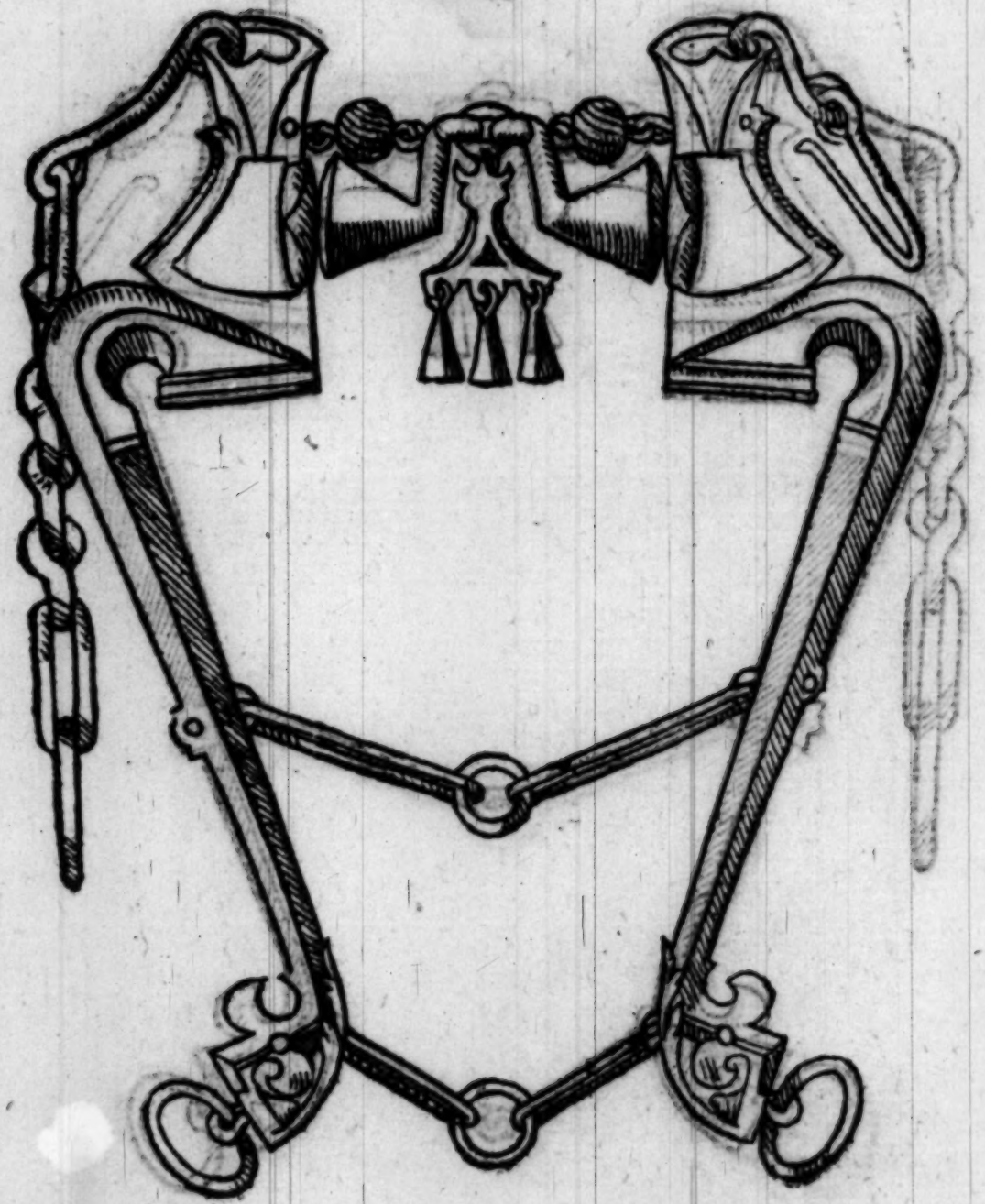
A halfe Cartes foote wyth Olyues.

23



BROKEN PORTES AND
A halfe Cartes foote wyth peares.

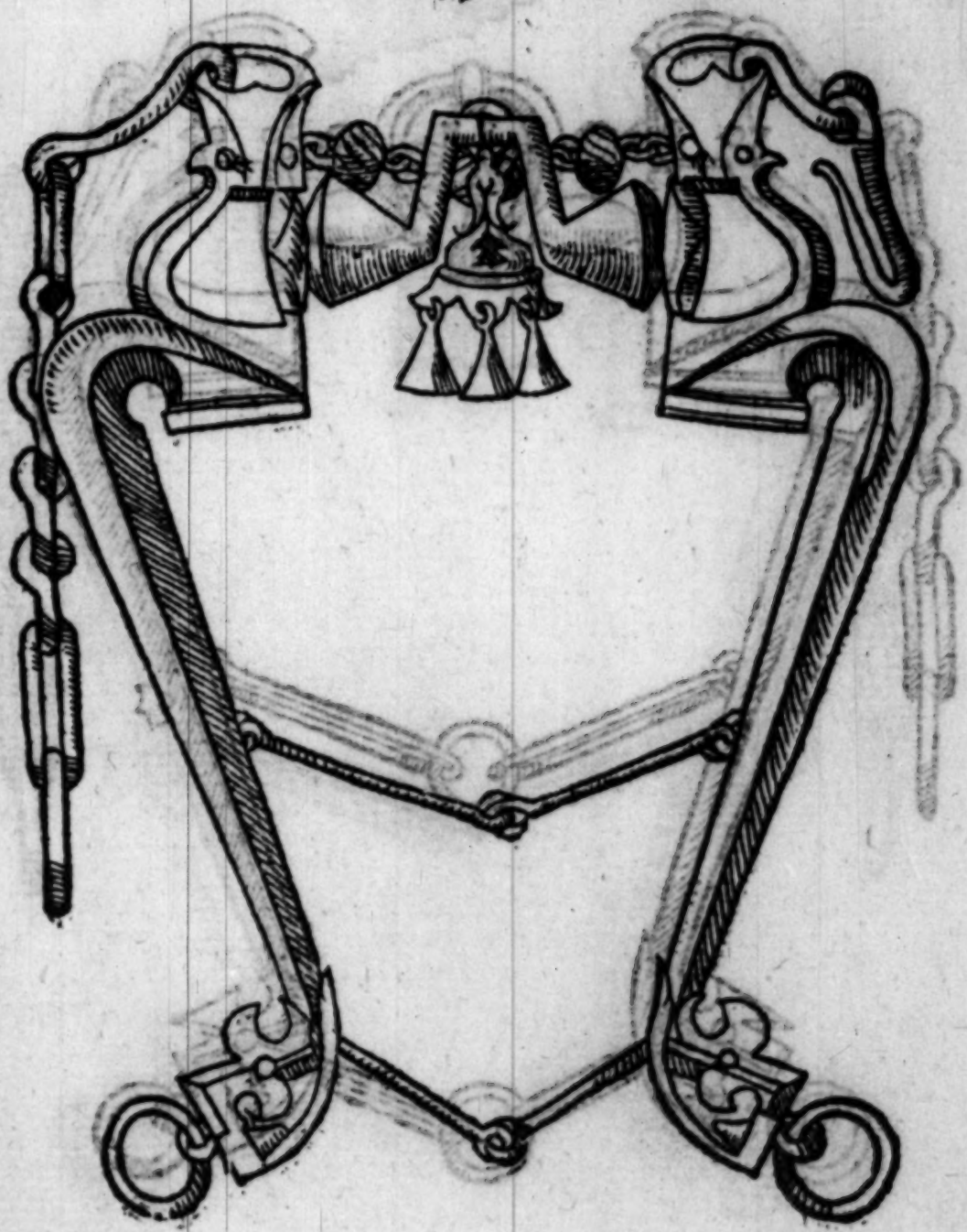
24



VPSET MOVTHES.

A halfe Cartes foote wyth Campanels.

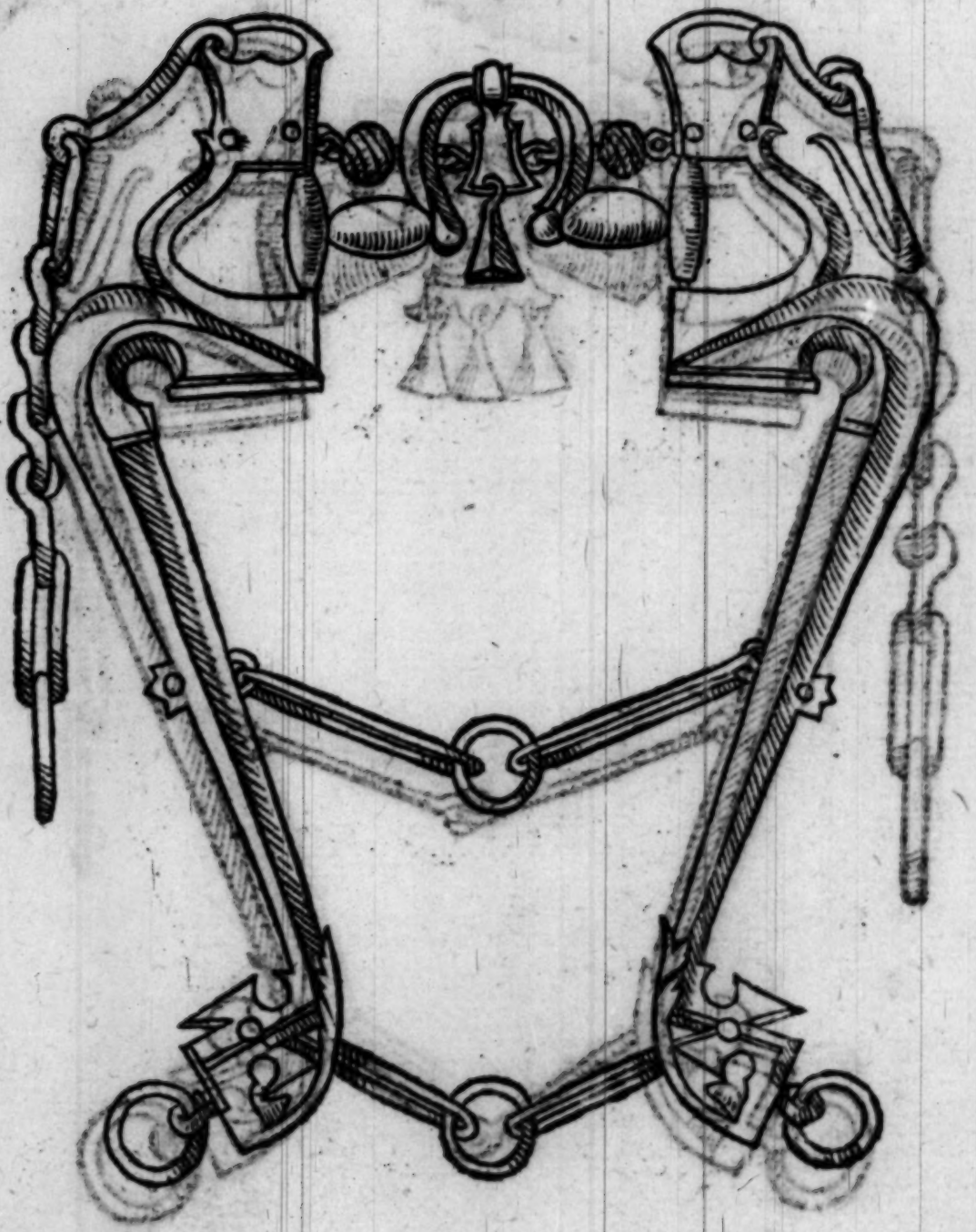
25



VVHOLLE PORTES,

A whole Port wyth Olyues.

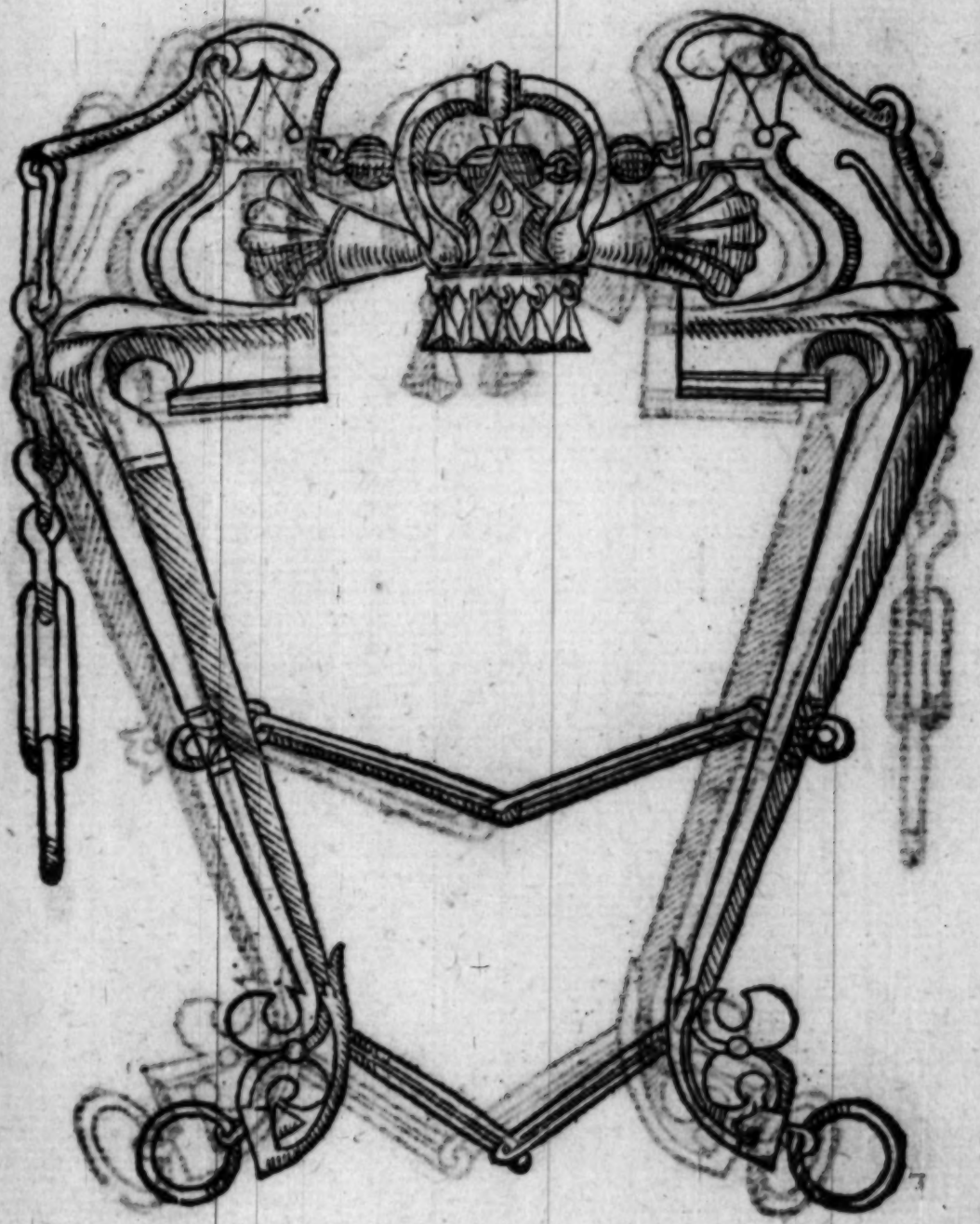
I



VVHOLLE PORTES.

A Scache wyth a whole Port.

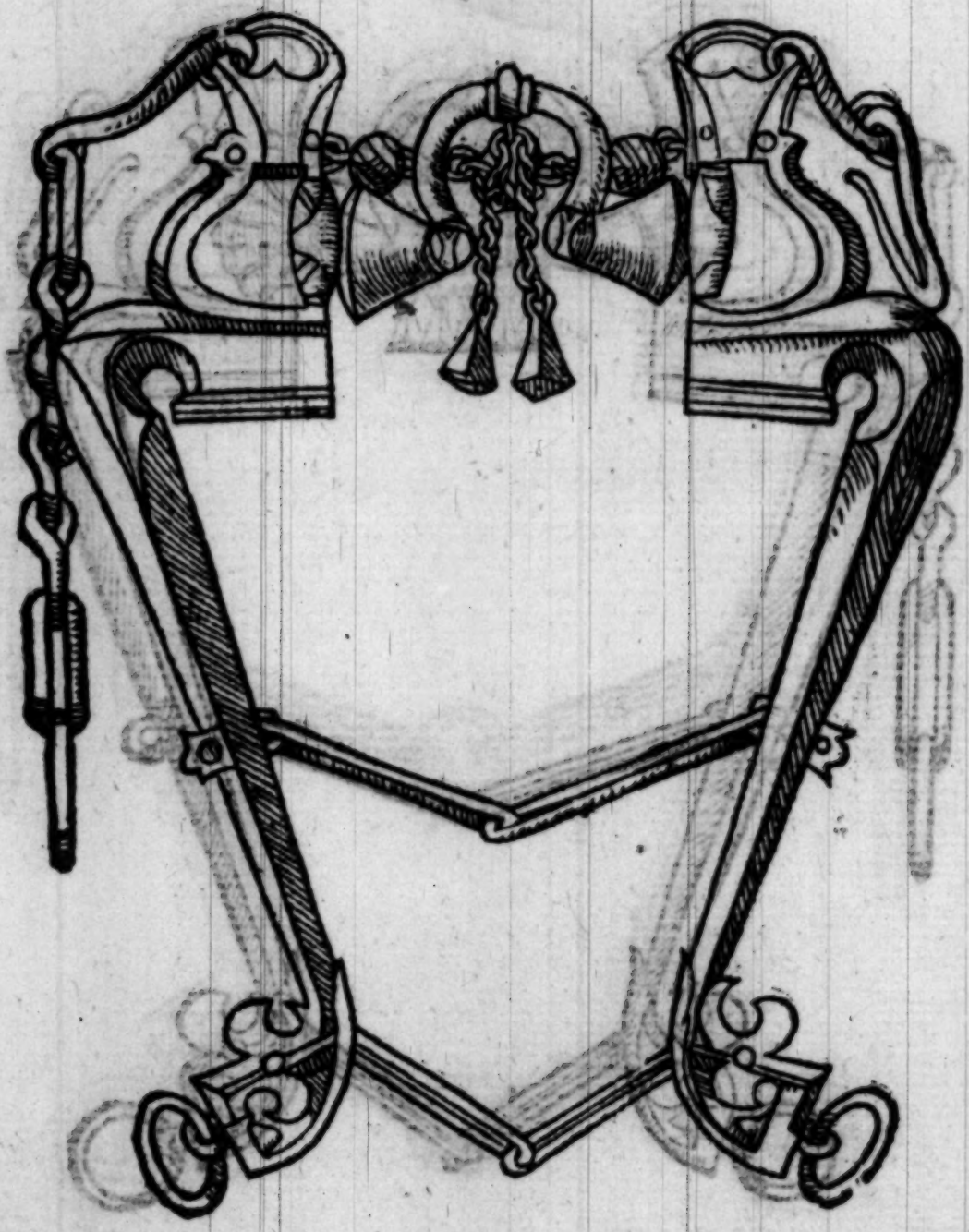
2



VVHOLLE PORTES.

A whole port wyth peares.

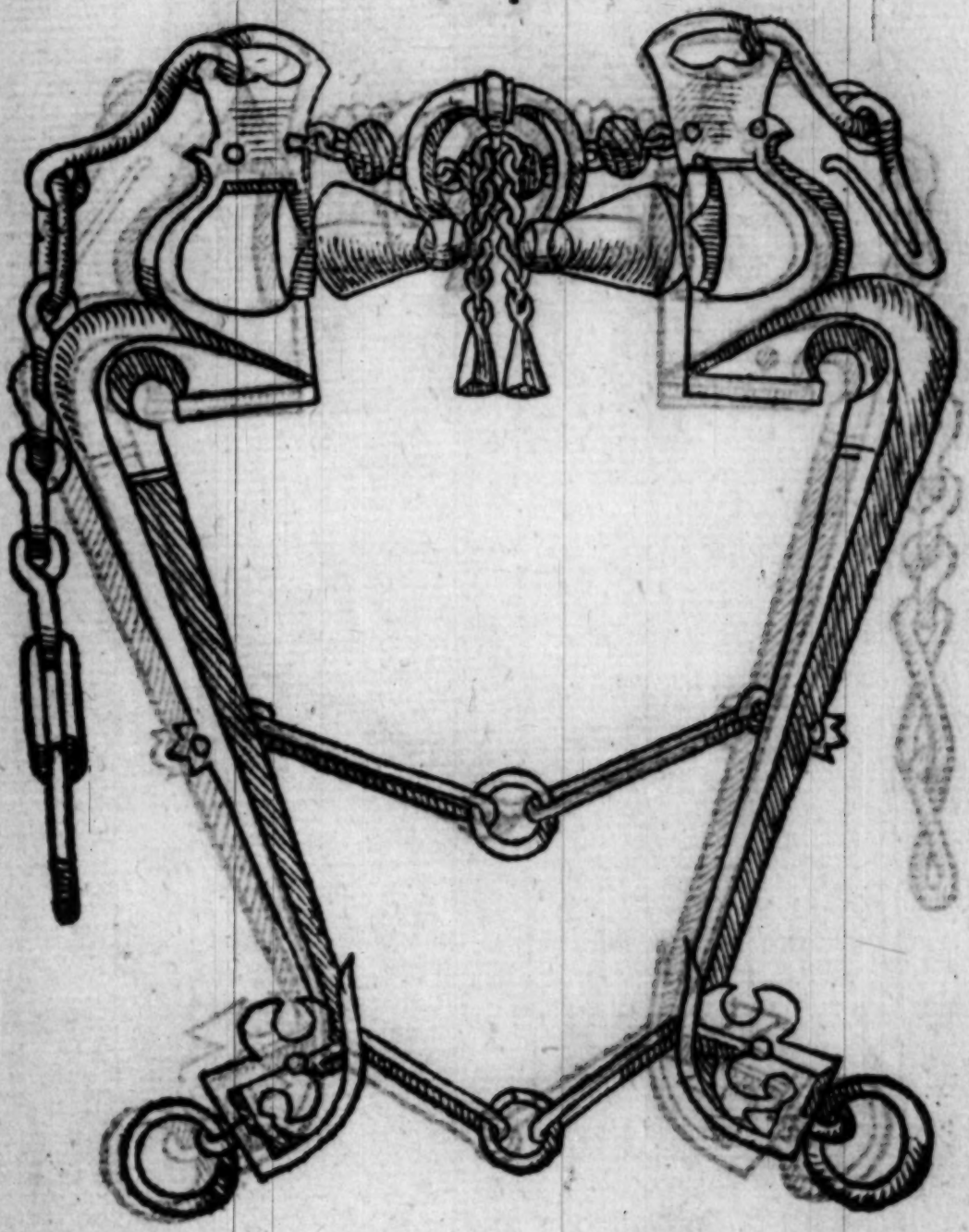
3



VVHOLLE PORTES.

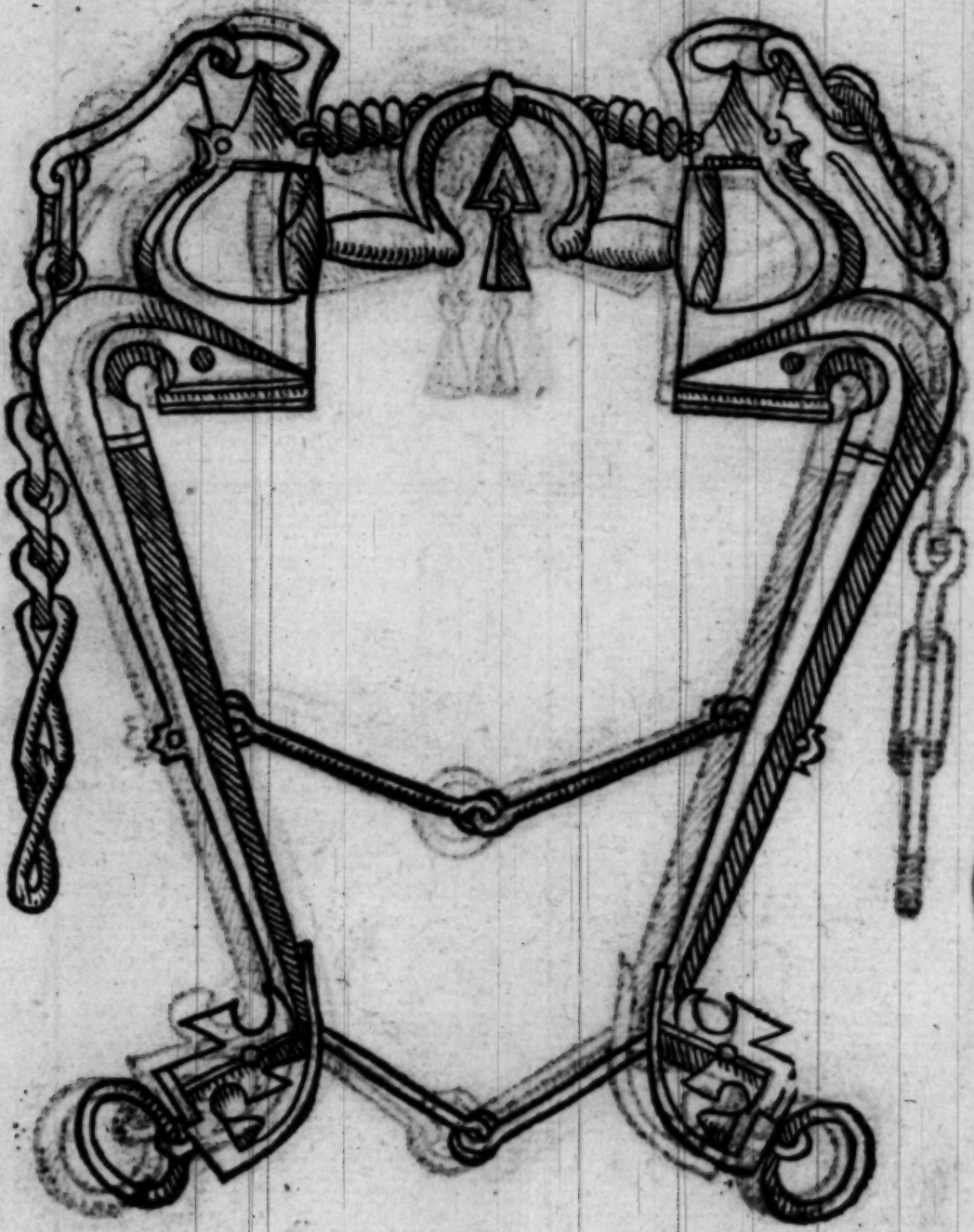
A whole port wyth Campanels.

4



A whole Port wyth Olyues hauyng a trenche aboue.

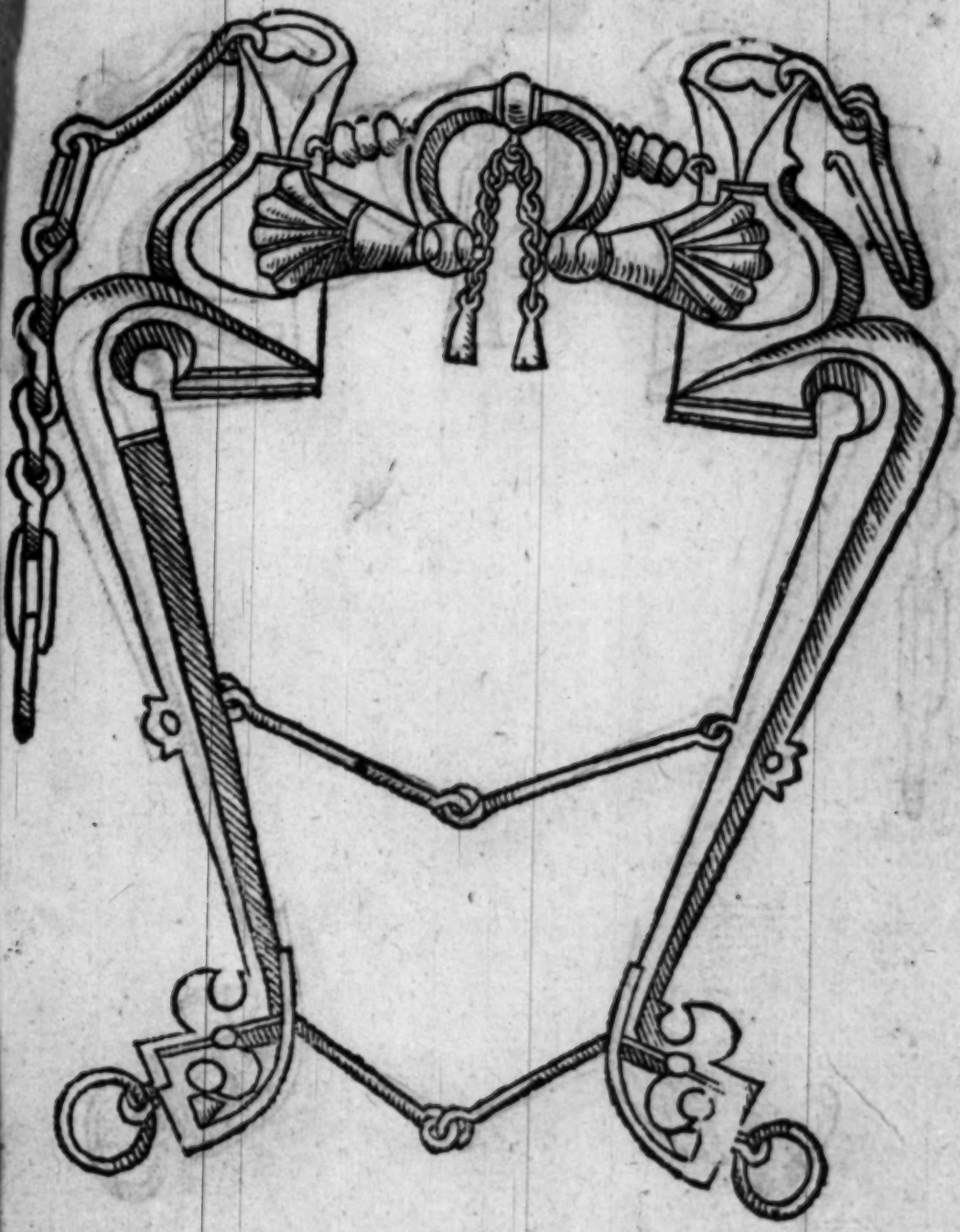
5



VVHOLLE PORTES.

A Scach with a whole port hauyng a trench abone.

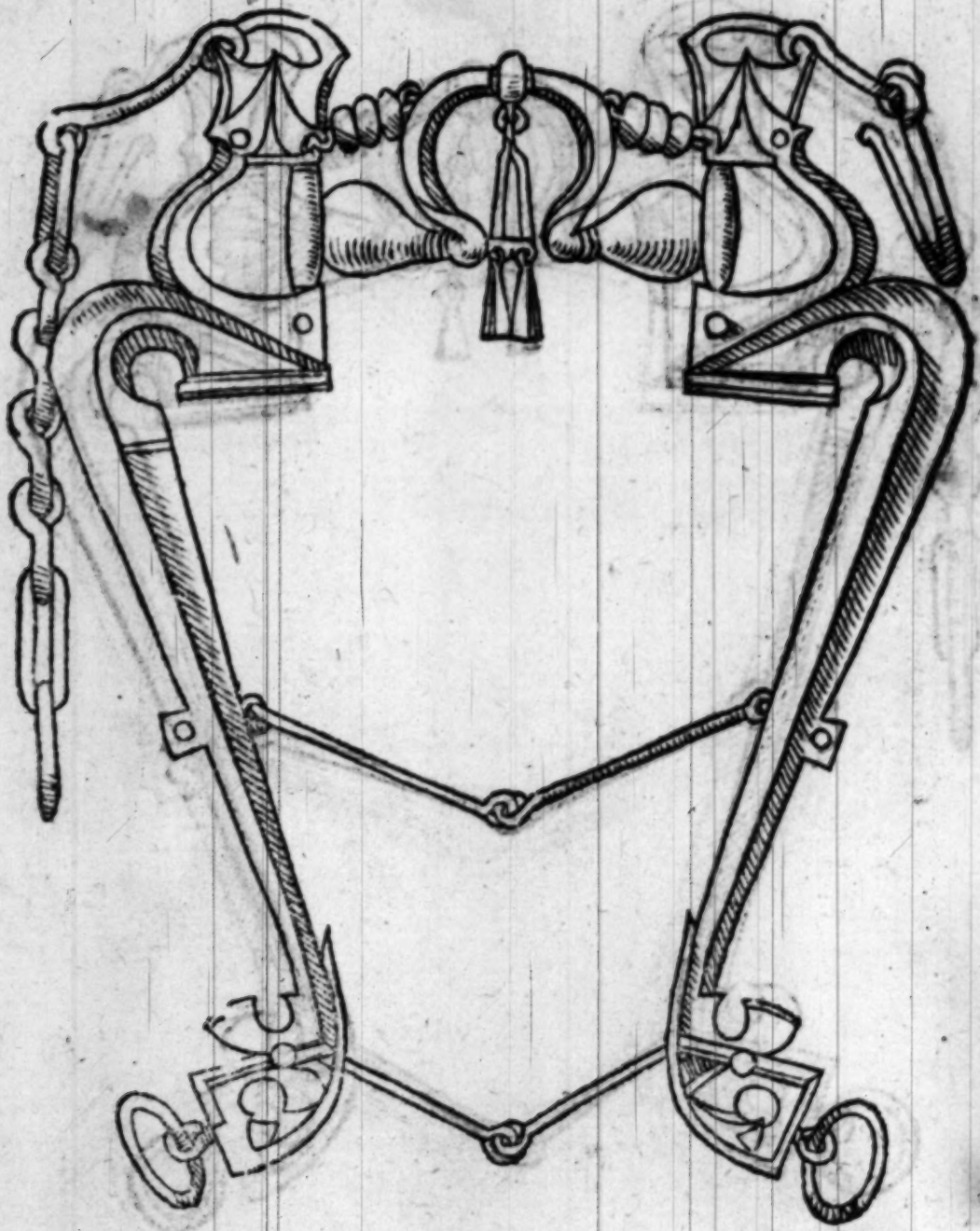
6



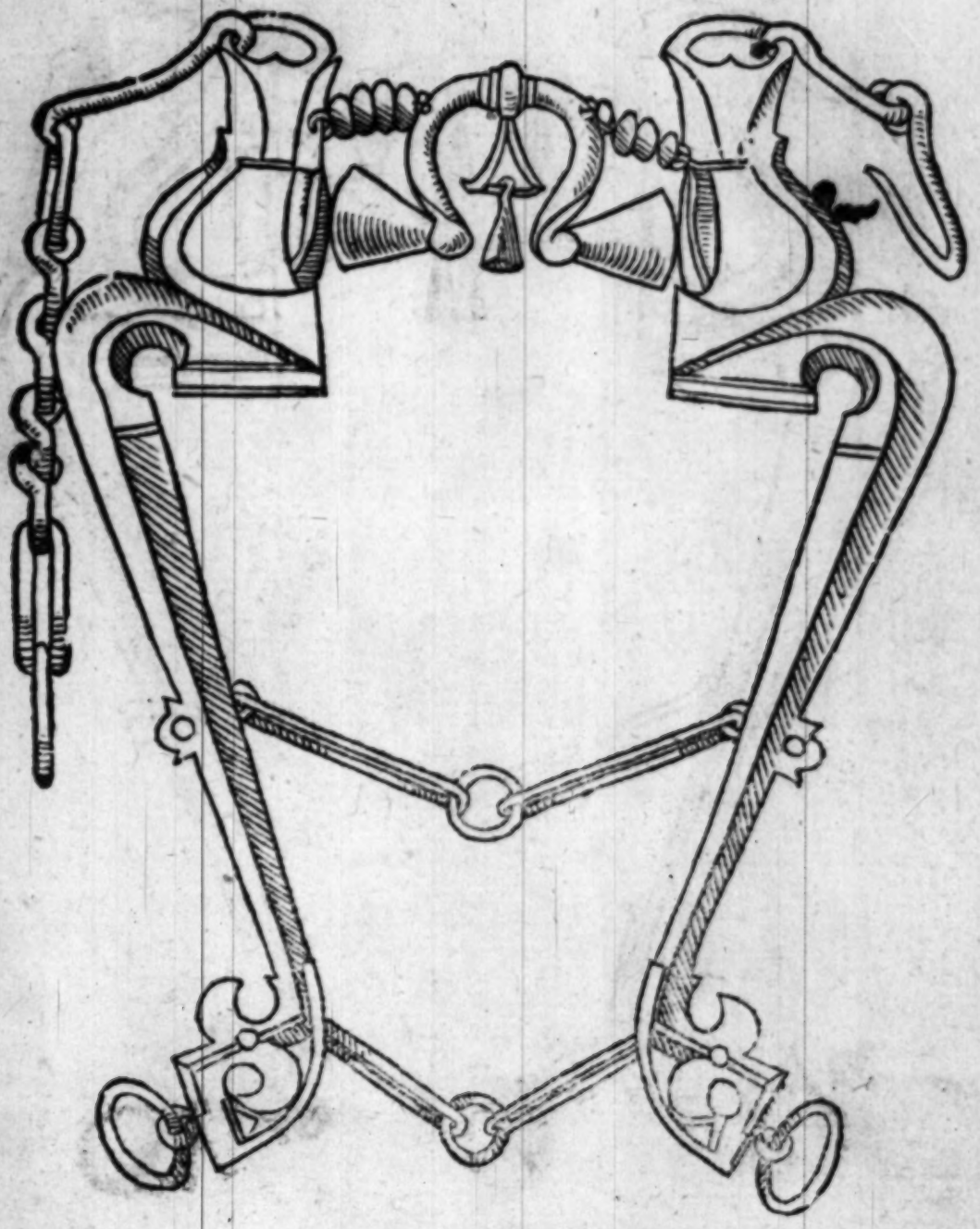
VVHOLLE PORTES.

A whole Port with peares hauing a trenche aboue.

7



VVHOLLE PORTES.

A whole Port wyth Campanels hauyng a trenche aboue.

8